

No. 32,500 34/87

U.S. Contra Plan Involved Pretoria Shultz, Casey Reportedly Approved 1984 Scheme for South African Aid

By Stephen Engelberg... WASHINGTON — Senior Reagan administration officials approved a plan in early 1984 under which the Nicaraguan rebels would receive training and equipment that would ultimately have been paid for by South Africa...



New 'Boat People' Will Be Sent Back to China From Hong Kong

Refugees from Vietnam who settled in China waiting Thursday at a makeshift detention center in Hong Kong, where thousands of such refugees have arrived since early last month in rickety boats...

Kiosk Moscow, Tokyo Expel Officials

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union on Thursday ordered the expulsion of the Japanese naval attaché and a Japanese businessman for spying in Tokyo...

Divers Recover Jewels, Other Valuables From Titanic

PARIS — Divers recovered on Thursday a leather bag containing gems, bank notes and coins from the Titanic, the first recovery of valuables since the wreck was positively identified in 1985...



Detail of Corot's 'Interrupted Reading' from the Chicago Art Institute, whose new galleries are a model of what museums should be. In Weekend. Page 7.

Moscow's Stance on Aid Spells Crisis in Managua

By Stephen Kinzer... MANAGUA — The Soviet Union's refusal to increase aid to Nicaragua has produced an economic crisis. In discussions with Sandinist leaders this year, Soviet officials made it clear that Moscow was not willing to underwrite Nicaragua's economy...



UNITY AMID BEIRUT CHAOS — Christians and Moslems join a white ribbon while forming a human chain across the Green Line dividing Beirut. They participated in a peaceful three-hour protest Thursday against the 12-year civil war in Lebanon and the recent decline of the Lebanese pound. An estimated 3,000 men, women and children, most dressed in white, held hands across the sand rampart that marks the sectarian halves of the city.

GENERAL NEWS South Korea vowed to take a harsh line with instigators of labor violence. Page 2. Mine owners in South Africa issued a new set of ultimatums to strikers. Page 3. British officials, facing increasing violent crime, said they would learn from a gunman's massacre of 14 persons. Page 3. BUSINESS/FINANCE The Dow Jones industrial average leapt 40.97 points to a record close of 2,706.79. Page 10. Dow close: UP 40.97 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF L8345 L6155 144.70 6.131

Soviets to Get Checks Bank Offers Consumer a Choice

MOSCOW — Soviet consumers, long used to using wads of cash to do their shopping, are to receive a mixed blessing from the West — the checkbook. The trade union newspaper Trud said Wednesday that beginning in January the State Savings Bank will introduce the country's first checkbook, a small pocket-sized book of 20 checks...

The New Bwana: White Aides Gain Power in Africa

By James Brooke... ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — In Ivory Coast, they call him "Caeser." In Senegal, he is the "Jesus Christ." In the Central African Republic, he is the "Bwana of Bangui." With reverence camouflaging irritation, Africans have found different nicknames for different men who play similar roles, "le chef blanc," or "white chief," of a black African nation...

Iran Calls Its Mines Defensive

TEHRAN — Iran denied Thursday that it had planted mines in international waters but said it had been using them in the Gulf for defensive purposes. "Certainly in order to defend ourselves and for our defensive operations we use mines," said Kamal Kharazi, the chief war spokesman, at a news conference...

Weather Halts Convoy

Earlier, Richard M. Weintraub of The Washington Post reported from Fujaira, United Arab Emirates: A convoy of three reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, escorted by six U.S. Navy ships, stalled in the Gulf near Bahrain on Thursday as low visibility and choppy seas hampered mine-searching operations...

Pilot Error Suspected In Detroit

By Michael Specter... ROMULUS, Michigan — The cockpit crew of Northwest Airlines Flight 255 apparently forgot to set the aircraft's wing flaps when preparing to take off from Metropolitan Airport on Sunday, making the plane nearly impossible to fly, sources investigating the fatal crash near Detroit said Wednesday. U.S. officials examining readings from the plane's flight data recorder said they were shocked at the apparent omission...

Vertical text on the right margin containing various small notices and advertisements.

Thatcher Lobbies Allies And Talks to Gorbachev To Broaden Gulf Effort

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Concerned about U.S. isolation, its own newly exposed position and heightened tension in the Gulf, Britain has undertaken a forceful diplomatic effort to try to broaden international political cooperation and military participation there.

Over the past 10 days, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has dispatched messages and emissaries to several West European countries and Japan, asking them to join or otherwise aid British mine-sweeping efforts in the Gulf.

At the same time, London has warned the Gulf states that British minesweepers will not be available to clear the waters of those countries that do not make their ports and other facilities available to the British fleet.

Mrs. Thatcher also has exchanged private communications with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in the belief, unshared by many U.S. policy makers, that the Soviet Union must be directly involved in any international solution to the immediate problem of navigating the Gulf, as well as to the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

Now that Britain has been more directly "drawn in" to the situation by its decision last week to send minesweepers, "we wish to give a lead," a government official said. He emphasized that Britain was supportive of U.S. policy but worried that the situation in the Gulf could become a dangerous U.S.-Iranian confrontation or a source of superpower friction.

Reacting to what one Western diplomat in London estimated will soon be a U.S. military presence of up to 25,000 personnel in the Gulf, the British official said it was "not for us to dictate what scale the United States believes is necessary to meet its commitment."

But, he said, it now "needs the whole world protesting," rather than just the Americans, to make an impression on Tehran. "The Iranians have no interest in a U.S. attack," he said. "We hope that if we can get on top of the mine-laying, it can be turned into a war of words."

The diplomatic effort has met with a mixed response. Mrs. Thatcher's requests for minesweeping assistance from West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy came after all had turned down U.S. appeals.

In letters to the head of each government, Mrs. Thatcher is believed to have pointed out that all of those countries receive more of their imported oil from the Gulf than does Britain, yet Britain was now prepared to make its contribution to free navigation there. France has also dispatched minesweeping aid to the Gulf.

Last weekend, David Mellor, the British Foreign Office minister, said in a radio interview that countries that have advocated a United Nations peace-keeping force, rather than making their own efforts to lessen Gulf tension, were indulging in "escapism" since there was no indication that the UN is ready to organize such a force.

Mr. Mellor's comments brought swift, critical responses from Italy and the Netherlands, both of which have supported calls for a UN force. In The Hague, the British ambassador was summoned to explain Mr. Mellor's comments to the Foreign Ministry.

In the meantime, Britain has sought to convince the Soviet Union that its approval last month of a UN Security Council resolution calling for an Iran-Iraq cease-fire implied approval of a possible arms embargo against whichever party to the war refuses to comply.

Mrs. Thatcher has used her personal relationship with Mr. Gorbachev to appeal for a coordinated UN embargo. On Monday, Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet ambassador to Britain, delivered Mr. Gorbachev's response to an earlier Thatcher letter on the matter. While British officials said Moscow and London still differed on "one or two points," they said Britain would continue to try to closely involve the Soviet Union in international efforts.

Britain began to press its diplomatic effort in conjunction with Mrs. Thatcher's decision, announced Aug. 11, to send four of its sophisticated Hunter-class minesweepers to the Gulf.

The Dutch are willing in principle to send minesweepers to the Gulf, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said Thursday. Reuters reported from The Hague.

"In principle we are now prepared to send minesweepers to the Gulf to defend our interests," Mr. van den Broek said after a meeting of top civil servants from the seven Western European Union countries. Participants in the meeting strongly condemned any actions that restricted freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

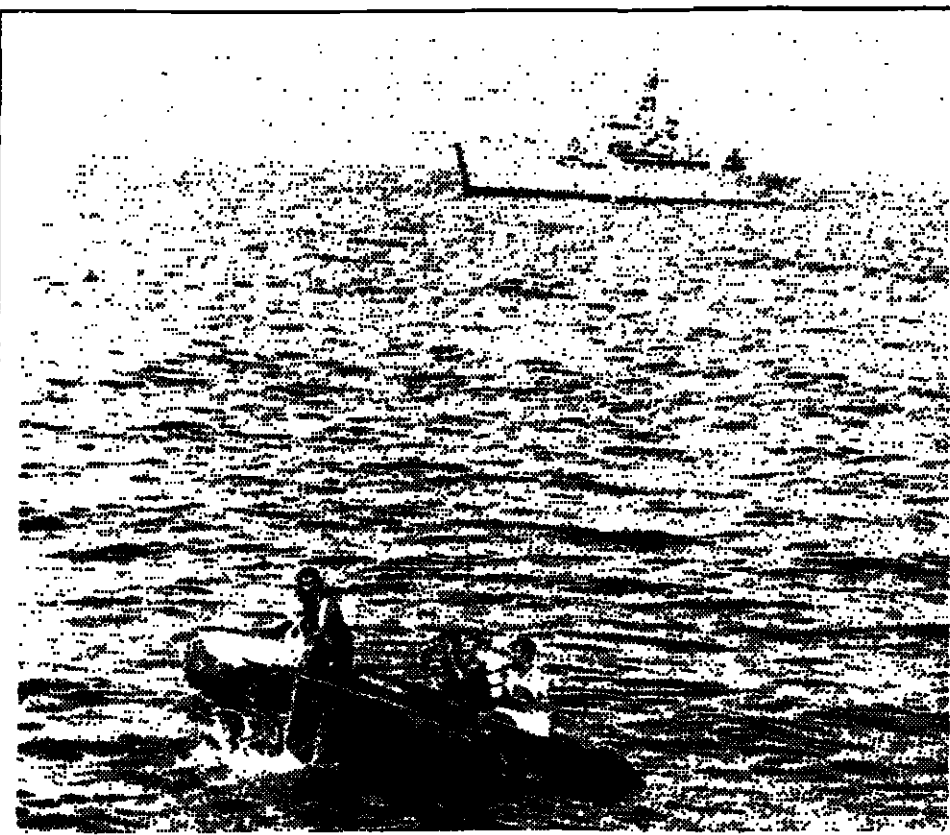
Mr. Rahn said that Iran controls the groups holding 24 foreigners, including eight Americans, hostage in Lebanon.

"We have some influence in certain groups in that country, but we never interfere in what they do," he said. "Some of them listen to what we tell them."

The Lebanese groups implicated in the hostage taking are composed of Shiite loyal to Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Rahn said that Iran told the groups in Lebanon "that those hostages that are innocent, that are not guilty, they should not be harassed, they should not take these innocent people hostage."

"No matter how the people of the United States are going to think," he added, "we shall not commit any terrorist acts in which ordinary people which are not responsible for anything are done damage to."



Iranian Navy forces, including a scuba diver, search for mines in the Gulf of Oman.

Iran Shows Off Minesweeping Skills In Gulf of Oman, a Display of U.S.-Taught Techniques

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

BANDAR ABBAS, Iran — Not far from the waters where American warships were escorting Kuwait tankers to protect them against possible Iranian attack, Iran flew foreign journalists to the Gulf of Oman on Wednesday to watch its navy demonstrate the clearing of mines that Washington says Iran laid in the first place.

It was evident that the Iranian Navy had not lost the skills and traditions gained from years of cooperation with the U.S. Navy. The officers spoke English and wore uniforms similar to U.S. issue. They were flying the same type of Sikorsky RH-53D mine-sweeping helicopters being operated by the United States in the Gulf.

Many of the Iranian pilots were trained by the U.S. Navy at Norfolk, Virginia, before the 1979 Islamic revolution put an end to cooperation.

For the demonstration, the Iranian Navy searched for mines in a small quadrant of international waters near Khawr Fakkan and Fujaira, the bustling ports of the United Arab Emirates. It was in this area that an oil

tanker and a supply craft recently struck mines.

Iran, saying it wants the U.S. and Soviet roles in the Gulf reduced, offered to clear mines there. The United Arab Emirates declined the offer, but several days ago, Iran began to hunt mines in international waters in and around the Strait of Hormuz.

To publicize its activity, the Iranian Navy flew more than 20 foreign journalists to view its operations in the Gulf of Oman about 15 miles (25 kilometers) east of Fujaira.

Aside from making a political point, Iran's search for mines gives it a reason to operate naval units in the area.

Captain Faramarz Khoshmanesh, an officer from Bandar Abbas, the site of a large naval and air base, said the Iranian minesweeping effort involved at least six ships, including an unspecified number of destroyers and helicopter landing ships, one minesweeper and a supply ship, the Kharq.

"We have exploded four mines," he said, adding that Iran had reassured shippers that the inspected area was clear. No mines were found Wednesday, and it was impossible under tightly controlled circumstances to verify many of the Iranian assertions.

Officers aboard the Kharq, a British-built vessel that can handle helicopters, said the Iranians

had been going about the task of minesweeping in much the same way as the United States. Eight U.S. Navy RH-53D Sea Stallion helicopters have begun mine detection operations from the amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal.

Ordinarily, a minesweeping helicopter tows cables and cutting devices through the water to cut mines from their moorings. They then float to the surface, where they can be destroyed by gunfire. This is the standard way to clear mines that detonate when ships strike them, the type found so far in the Gulf.

The Iranian Navy showed its helicopters in operations against more sophisticated mines, including acoustic types that are exploded by the noise made by passing ships. Such mines have not been discovered in the area.

Other Iranian helicopters demonstrated a sonar search for mines and the use of depth charges against mines that explode when a passing ship raises the water pressure.

One helicopter pilot with 12 years' experience said he had trained at Norfolk. It is not clear how Iran manages to keep the U.S.-made equipment flying in conditions of intense heat and dust. Officers said they were searching for mines several hours a day during the operation. They said that parts, which wear out quickly, had to be purchased on the world market at high prices.

Swiss Court Rules U.S. Can Have Bank Papers

Reuters

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Federal Supreme Court, setting aside bank secrecy, cleared the way Thursday for bank documents relating to the Iran-contra affair to be given to U.S. investigators.

It rejected appeals by three key figures in the scandal against the release of the records.

U.S. officials expect the documents, relating to bank accounts at a Geneva branch of Credit Suisse, to shed light on a Reagan administration operation to sell arms to Iran and divert the proceeds to the contra, or Nicaraguan rebels.

The appeals were filed by Richard V. Secord, the retired U.S. Air Force major general who was a key figure in the Iran-contra operation; Albert Hakim, the Iranian-born U.S. businessman who was Mr. Secord's partner; and Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian expatriate entrepreneur who acted as middleman in the arms sales.

The Supreme Court rejected an assertion by lawyers for the three that the U.S. Justice Department was seeking the records in connection with political offenses, which are not covered by the legal assistance treaty between the United States and Switzerland.

In Washington, Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair, said he was gratified that the Swiss courts had acted so quickly. Mr. Walsh said in a statement that Swiss authorities assured his office they would promptly turn over the documents.

The Justice Department asked the Swiss government in December to "freeze" many Geneva bank accounts used in the complex affair. The documents cover about 20 U.S., Iranian, Swiss and Saudi individuals and companies.

In its summary, the court said Messrs. Secord, Hakim and Ghorbanifar had assisted Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, then a member of the U.S. National Security Council, in arranging the sale to Iran of arms worth \$12 million.

The arms were delivered to Iran in four consignments between September 1985 and November 1986. The court said the amount paid by Tehran into a Credit Suisse account opened by Colonel North was more than \$12 million.

One of the Supreme Court judges raised the question whether the acts of which Colonel North was accused by U.S. officials were crimes under Swiss law. The treaty stipulates that as a general rule the offense in both countries.

The court, however, agreed that it was possible that the transfer of funds to the contra was illegal under Swiss law and said the U.S. request for assistance was valid.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rebels Say Sudan Killed 600 Civilians

NAIROBI (Combined Dispatches) — About 600 civilians were killed last week by Sudanese government forces at Wau, in southern Sudan, in a radio of the Sudan People's Liberation Army reported Thursday in a broadcast monitored here. Sudan's government denied the charges. Sudanese troops rounded up the civilians on Aug. 11 and Aug. 12 in the Wau region and shot them, the report said. In Khartoum, the minister of state for defense, Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, said: "The report is baseless and totally untrue. This sort of rumor aims to foment strife. I say this on the basis of the information available to me." (A.P. Reuters)

Shamir and Ceausescu Fail to Agree

BUCHAREST (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel ended talks Thursday with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, but said the "very substantial and profound discussions" failed to remove their differences on achieving Middle East peace. Mr. Shamir left Bucharest after a three-day visit. He said that he had agreed with Mr. Ceausescu that Romania and Israel would continue efforts to remove points of dispute. He said they would continue to work on "appropriate ways to narrow the gap." Mr. Ceausescu was the only East bloc leader not to sever ties with Israel the six-day war in 1967, and Mr. Shamir said that Romanian contacts with both Arabs and Israelis had aided Mideast diplomacy in the past. "It was useful in the period of the Camp David negotiations in 1977," he said. "I hope it will be useful in the near future." (A.P. Reuters)

For the Record

Sri Lankan authorities have detained four men who occupied "key positions" in Parliament and have questioned about 500 people in a U.P.F. investigation of the grenade attack in Parliament on Tuesday. Suspected Sikh militants shot and killed the principal of a school in Punjab as she traveled to work Thursday after three Sikhs were killed and three wounded overnight elsewhere in the troubled Indian state. (A.P. Reuters)

Workers in parts of Brazil went on strike Thursday, halting trains in Rio de Janeiro and most buses in Brasilia. But unions, which had called a 24-hour nationwide strike to protest government economic policy, said that in São Paulo, the main city, the strike was "a complete failure." (A.P. Reuters)

A French Army Jaguar bomber crashed Thursday near a restaurant in the village of Les Baux-de-Provence in southern France, slightly injuring 16 persons, the police said. The two pilots ejected before the plane crashed by a crowded swimming pool near the restaurant. (Reuters)

Sergei Goryunov, a former Soviet dissident, has published the second edition of the magazine Glasnost, said a test of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's openness policy. The magazine, which was first published last month, contains articles on topics including emigration and the destruction of Soviet archives. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Egypt has decided to stop requiring tourists to exchange the equivalent of \$150 (about 300 Egyptian pounds) for Egyptian currency upon entering the country. Economy Minister Youssri Mustapha was quoted by the Middle East News Agency as saying Thursday. (AP)

A DC-9 cargo plane collided on the runway with a DC-8 cargo jet on landing near Newburgh, New York, on Thursday, damaging both aircraft and closing Stewart Airport, which is about 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of New York City. There were no injuries. (AP)

The north-south corridor used by small aircraft over Los Angeles International Airport was closed Wednesday by emergency order of the Federal Aviation Administration to prevent possible collisions with jetliners. An FAA official said hearings would be scheduled at which pilots could argue for the reopening of the corridor. (AP)

Seoul Takes Firm Line Against Labor Violence

SEOUL — South Korea's chief prosecutor, speaking after police detained 126 strikers, called Thursday for harsh treatment of instigators of violence in the country's widespread labor protests.

Seven plants run by South Korea's largest conglomerate, Hyundai, reopened Thursday. But disputes continued at 458 workites, and tens of thousands of workers remained idle. News media quoted the police as reporting fresh disturbances at 74 companies.

"The prosecution should deal resolutely with anybody who hurts social stability by committing acts of violence in the country's widespread labor protests," Prosecutor-General Lee Chong Nam told other prosecutors called to discuss the four-week wave of labor turmoil.

Police detained 126 striking workers on Wednesday for allegedly staging violent protests. Officials said about half were later released. A Hyundai spokesman said its shipyard and six other companies in the southern industrial city of Ulsan returned to normal Thursday with 70,000 workers reporting to work. The Hyundai strike was settled Tuesday after the government intervened for the first time in a month of nationwide labor unrest. Most workers had been locked out Monday.

South Korean governments traditionally have worked with industry to hold down wages and make strikes illegal. The policy has been a major factor in the economic boom that began nearly two decades ago. Wage increases, better working conditions and unions free of government control are the demands of striking workers. The workers began striking after the government agreed last month to widespread democratic reforms, including more labor freedom.

On Wednesday night, 2,000 workers of Daewoo Shipbuilding & Machinery Ltd., the nation's No. 2 shipyard, clashed with police in the southern city of Koje, news reports said. Five policemen and a striking worker were injured. Rail traffic on the west coast was disrupted late Wednesday when 400 striking coal miners occupied a railway station at Taechon, 80 miles (130 kilometers) southwest of Seoul, the reports said.

CRASH: Error by Crew Suspected

Officials of the board said that the pilot, John Mauns, 32, who had more than 7,000 hours' experience in the cockpit, had no past penalties. They also said that First Officer David Dodds, 35, a Northwest employee for eight years, had had only one minor violation in his career.

Neither member of the cockpit crew had any history of absenteeism, unusual illnesses or problems on the job, Mr. Lauber said. One investigator said that, according to information taken from the flight data recorder, which registers detailed performance characteristics of the plane, the flap readings were "set at 0.0. Nothing."

The flaps assist in lifting a plane into the air at slower speeds or on shorter runways. If the flaps are not extended, higher speed is required for the plane to achieve flight. If flaps are used for takeoff, they are retracted after the plane has reached preliminary cruising speed. The safety board reported that airspeed data indicated that the plane was traveling at 142 to 149 knots at lift-off and reached a maximum speed of 184 knots before crashing, Mr. Lauber said. It is not yet possible to tell whether that speed was sufficient.

The preliminary assumption of U.S. investigators is that the crew members computed a takeoff speed that assumed a flap setting, then failed to set the flaps. When they reached what they thought was takeoff speed, they lifted the nose into the air.

"It looks like the airplane didn't want to fly," a federal source said. Northwest officials declined to comment on the reports of pilot error. At the briefing, Mr. Lauber said that the investigation so far suggested there was no severe weather, that the plane was not overloaded and that there was no evidence of fire in either engine.

INQUIRY: 1984 Plan Involved Seeking South African Aid for Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

day, but was disclosed by government officials. It was not clear how this shipment was arranged. The CIA has told the Iran-contra committee it had no role in it.

According to CIA documents, the idea of using South Africa was widely discussed within the administration and was eventually approved by Mr. Shultz. One CIA cable, in brief dated on the initiative and approved.

In his testimony, Mr. Clarridge insisted that the cables and discussion of a South African offer were based on a misunderstanding by the CIA. He said that when he eventually traveled to South Africa to discuss the matter, his conversations with officials led him to conclude there had never been an offer.

Mr. Clarridge was questioned at length about the matter in the closed hearing and was repeatedly confronted with CIA cables that questioners believed showed that South Africa had agreed to provide the aid.

A cable to Mr. Casey from a CIA official in South Africa said: "Spoke to [deleted] a few days ago about Central American-Nicaraguan situation. [Deleted] believes some independent help from the military here is possible both in training and equipment."

The cable said the CIA would be "offering behind the scenes advice of where to plug in and what assistance would be truly useful. However [deleted] remains open to other suggestions and approaches."

As traced in the documents and Mr. Clarridge's testimony, the dealings with South Africa began in January 1984 when Mr. Casey met in his office with a South African official whose name was blacked out from the text. Mr. Clarridge said he was brought to Mr. Casey's office to brief this official on Central America.

In March 1984, Mr. Casey wrote a memo to Robert C. McFarlane, then national security adviser, that listed South Africa as a possible source of equipment and material. Within a month, however, the administration had begun to reconsider. An April cable quotes John McMahon, then deputy director of central intelligence, as saying that "there are some second thoughts around town as to the wisdom" of involving South Africa "in the al-

ready complicated Central American equation."

Mr. Clarridge traveled to South Africa between April 9 and 13, documents show. He insisted that he did not solicit any aid for the contra, and that he had been instructed to reject any such offer, were one made. He said this decision was made after Mr. Casey consulted with Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Clarridge testified that when he went to South Africa he learned that the offer was only to provide aid to a third country, which would train or assist the contra. He said the South Africans were prepared to do this only if they were reimbursed. South Africa did not identify the third country.

He said the decision against any South African aid for the contra was made after the "hullabaloo" over the mining of the Nicaraguan harbors.

"The administration could not be seen as being beholden to the South Africans in any way," he said.

Uys Viljoen, minister-counselor of the South African Embassy, said Wednesday night that Pretoria would have no comment for the time being.

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AID: Moscow's Refusal to Increase Its Assistance Spells Crisis in Managua

(Continued from Page 1)

began an economic aid program that ultimately cost billions of dollars. The new Kremlin leadership has apparently decided that such efforts are not only economically burdensome but politically counterproductive when the Soviet Union is seeking to negotiate arms agreements with the United States.

Foreign diplomats in Managua echoed the view that there was widespread discontent with Nicaragua's administrative deficiencies. "On the Soviet side, you can sense deep-seated unhappiness with Nicaragua's economic performance," a West European diplomat said. "They think their aid is being wasted."

When delegations from donor countries come to view the results of their aid, they often leave unsatisfied. "We had a Soviet group that produced a paper showing that they had sent us a certain amount of tons of steel over the last year, and they wanted to see the projects where the steel had been used," a

last of a string of Third World revolutions that the Soviets have financed at great expense to themselves. They are still willing to supply guns and potatoes and products that don't cost them any hard currency, but oil is a full-value item."

In June and July, Sandinist leaders traveled to Soviet bloc countries and to oil-producing countries such as Iran, Iraq, Libya and Algeria in search of new aid. Mr. Ramirez said Tuesday that the trips "did not produce the results we had hoped for." He indicated that more visits were being planned.

When delegations from donor countries come to view the results of their aid, they often leave unsatisfied. "We had a Soviet group that produced a paper showing that they had sent us a certain amount of tons of steel over the last year, and they wanted to see the projects where the steel had been used," a

Sandinist official said. "We had no idea where to take them, and there was no way to find out. They couldn't believe it."

Gustav Stojka, the Czechoslovakian ambassador in Managua, said: "The socialist countries are helping Nicaragua, and we are helping, but we cannot give as much as Nicaragua would like. We cannot give a billion dollars a year."

Still, Soviet bloc countries will provide more than \$425 million in grants and credits to Nicaragua during 1987, according to estimates by Mr. Stojka and the Nicaraguan Planning Ministry.

The two largest oil-producing countries in Latin America, Mexico and Venezuela, sold petroleum to Nicaragua at concessional rates for several years beginning in 1980. But that program was curtailed because Nicaragua could not make even reduced payments.

Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union, he has indicated that political considerations will not be paramount as his country searches for trading partners. The week, for instance, a high-level delegation of government officials and members of the business community in strongly anti-Communist Honduras flew to Moscow for trade talks.

Among West European nations, West Germany is the clearest example of a country that once sponsored an important aid program but has ended it for economic and political reasons. But in France as well, both Socialist and conservative officials have reduced aid commitments to Nicaragua.

In June, the Netherlands announced that it would reduce its Nicaraguan aid program, which totaled \$12 million this year. Mr. Ruiz said after the Dutch announcement that the United States was pressuring countries not to help Nicaragua. European diplomats said this was indeed the case.

The only two countries known to be increasing their aid to Nicaragua are Sweden and Norway. Sweden will raise the level of its aid next year to \$29 million from \$23 million. Norway is to increase its \$11 million program to \$18 million in the 1987-88 fiscal year.

WHITES: Power in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

will be slightly smaller than St. Peter's in Vatican City and hold 18,000 people.

At age 56, Ivory Coast's "Caesar" is widely regarded as an incorruptible workaholic. He made many of his enemies in the late 1970s when he came to Abidjan to clean up corruption that flourished during the nation's coffee and cocoa boom.

Indeed, Mr. Casareo is probably the most powerful and most visible of about 30,000 French people who live in Ivory Coast. The government has sought French experts for their skills, and today the French community is larger than during the colonial era.

In contrast, Jean Collin, 62, the gray eminence of Senegal, appears to have won a measure of popular affection.

A colonial officer in Dakar in the 1950s, Mr. Collin has served as an adviser to three Senegalese presidents. His first wife was a niece of former President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

Asked recently to evaluate the importance of Mr. Collin, President Diouf responded to a local reporter. "He's a good Senegalese."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

23 Men Remain Hostage

Charles Glass, the American journalist kidnapped in Lebanon two months ago, is out and safe. His return is a matter of great relief, though it is also a sharp reminder that 20-plus other foreigners seized in Lebanon remain hostages.

Good News From Seoul

The government of South Korea, which two months ago made a public commitment to democracy, now has enlarged the commitment by supporting economic fairness. Applause is in order for both acts; the two go hand in hand.

America's Future in Space

Anyone interested in America's troubled space program should read the report just filed by astronaut Sally K. Ride after an 11-month study commissioned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Other Comment

NATO Should Pick Wörner

Lord Carrington of Britain has been an exceptionally good secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But he says that he wants to step down, and that being the case, members of the alliance should pick a West German to the job.

The secretary general has most often been from a smaller country in Northern Europe. Norway has nominated former Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, and he has strong credentials. In a country that is tempted toward neutrality, he has been a stalwart advocate of NATO.

Mr. Wörner is a super-strong NATO supporter; the only real "negative" is his unsuccessful opposition to the superpowers' tentative agreement to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. But his position reflected the feelings of Bonn's

The big change in the hostage context, however, lies not in the chastening of America or in the turning away from direct bargaining for hostages. It lies in a new political calculation by Syria, which decided to start contesting rather than facilitating the sinister influence that Iran wields in Lebanon through the Party of God.

Charles Glass went from captivity to Syria, whose officials handed him over with a flourish to his own government. President Reagan responded by saying he was glad and grateful. The American thinking apparently is that it makes sense to give Syria every inducement to keep up efforts to reclaim the other hostages. Eight Americans and 15 men from other foreign countries are left.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

It's Naive to Even Consider Negotiating With Khomeini

By Hossein Askari and Charles H. Wilbanks

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — At least one lesson emerges from this summer of Iran-contra hearings and military maneuverings in the Gulf: The United States still has no clear understanding of the internal realities of Iran under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and what they imply for U.S. policy in the region.

Now that this policy has drifted from one of naive solicitation to one of bombastic confrontation, an appraisal of current realities in Iran and what they portend for the region and the world is of ever greater significance.

The clerical government in Iran has thoroughly consolidated its power throughout the country in a number of ways, even as many of the clerics' most ardent foes concede. Consolidation has been achieved in part by exploiting nationalism after the overthrow of the shah in 1979 and by rallying the country against the Iraqi invasion in 1980. It has been achieved by increased rural electrification and phone service between local clerics and Tehran, facilitating control and the spread of propaganda.

Although the war is a risky business in terms of popularity, Iran's high birth rate provides a large cadre of youth who, indoctrinated early, will be true believers and avid supporters of a clerical government. Additionally, various economic incentives provided to servicemen and their families, not to mention the spiritual inducements of hero status and martyrdom, have helped nurture opposition to the war.

An armed opposition, the largely communist Mojahedin, exists but so far has not been a significant threat. And while many émigrés will say that corruption is greater than under the shah, that economic problems are far worse and that political rights are non-existent, the clerics' tighter control of the country, especially in the rural areas, makes a repeat of the 1979 revolution improbable.

Ayatollah Khomeini is an implacable, stubborn man with nerves of steel. Not economically greedy, he nevertheless has goals from which he will not back down. In 1965 for example, he spoke out openly against the shah, at a time when no one else dared do so. He was jailed but

still refused to curb his tongue, so he was exiled to Iraq. In 1975, he was deported from Iraq to France as part of an agreement on territorial and political concessions that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq negotiated with the shah.

From these long years of struggle, the ayatollah has learned three major lessons: of the shah, of the United States, which he holds guilty of exploiting Iran under the shah; and Mr. Hussein, who invaded Iran to topple its Islamic government.

In light of all of this, any thought of direct negotiations with the United States or a settlement with Iraq that left its pre-war territory intact are pitifully naive ideas. Scenarios based on concessions by Ayatollah Khomeini are equally naive; he will never abandon his goals of kicking the United States out of the region and achieving revenge over the present Iraqi regime.

Even the overthrow of Mr. Hussein would not in itself satisfy the ayatollah; a more likely goal would include political control of Iraq, along with territorial concessions. In the broader realm

of the Middle East, Ayatollah Khomeini is concerned with the spread of his vision of Islam, both for reasons of religious conviction and for political and revolutionary imperatives. The United States can do nothing to change that. Little reason exists to hope for a less-radical Iran in the near future. The surviving mullahs Ayatollah Khomeini, the surviving mullahs may find it difficult to swing very far from his deeply implanted revolutionary policies. Of the various clerical factions, it is safe to predict that any successor would — as a matter of domestic pragmatism — remain faithful to the ideals sown by the charismatic ayatollah. The leftist Mojahedin, in the unlikely event that they gained total power, would be no more friendly to Western interests and might very likely be even more brutal than the clerics.

Hossein Askari is a professor at George Washington University and a lecturer at the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute and the War College. Charles Wilbanks is studying at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Islam's Struggle Involves Not Just Sunni and Shiite

By Shireen T. Hunter

WASHINGTON — The carnage at Mecca two weeks ago has been interpreted in the Western world as a clash between two branches of Islam and, simultaneously, between two historic adversaries. In fact, it was a brief but vivid demonstration of a much more complex and contemporary antagonism being felt throughout the Islamic world: the struggle between the forces of conservatism and of revolutionary change.

In traditional Islamic states, religion and government are one and the same. Over the centuries, doctrinal differences have generated fierce animosity between Shiite and Sunni Muslims. That animosity is a key factor in the struggle between Iran and Iraq, but the Shiite revolutionaries of Iran also are testing the strength of conservative Sunni states in the Gulf region, especially Saudi Arabia and its dominant, puritanical Wahabi sect.

For years the Saudis and other conservative Arab regimes have accused Iran of using Islam for political purposes, and of abusing the spiritual experience of the Hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, to advance Iran's dream of Shiite hegemony. Yet no Muslim country has used religion for political purposes more than Saudi Arabia. Domestically, the House of Saud has used the Koran to legitimize its power over all aspects of its subjects' lives. Internationally, the Saudis have used their stewardship in Mecca to enhance their prestige and influence in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

More important, the Saudis were the first to use Islam to combat the revolutionary forces of Arab socialism. In the early 1960s, in one of the oddest couplings of recent Middle Eastern history, the shah of Iran and King Faisal initiated the Islamic Conference to thwart the secular pan-Arab and nationalist designs of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser. At the same time, the Saudis supported Egypt's Moslem Brotherhood, which Mr. Nasser was trying to suppress. In turn, his successor, Anwar Sadat, used the Moslem Brotherhood against Nasserite and leftist forces in Egypt, which contributed to his current Moslem revival.

Throughout the Moslem world, from sub-Saharan Africa to the southern Philippines, Saudi Arabia has built mosques and given financial support to numerous Islamic institutions and groups. The hope is that the growth of Islamic consciousness — and conservative religious values — will contribute to political stability and reflect well on the Saudis and the Arab world.

But Islam, which was used as a force for conservatism and stability, has in the process also become revolutionary. This is not the paradox that it seems. Open political debate is foreign to Moslem countries, and ideologies advocating change and more equitable social and political systems are suppressed. This has forced frustrated and dissatisfied groups to search the rich and varied traditions of Islam for a vehicle to express their grievances and to support a framework for change.

This development did not happen at once; it did not originate either with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini or with the Iranian revolution. It is neither Shiite nor Persian in character. It occurred gradually across the Islamic world, although the Iranian experience did accelerate and intensify it.

The new Islamic revolutionaries are particularly threatening to conservative governments because the challenge is being posed in the conservative's terms. The revolutionaries are accused of being atheists or anti-religious. And they have mass appeal because they use traditional, familiar Islamic terminology.

Like other conservative Sunni Arabs, the Saudis insist that the Iranian revolution is Persian and Shiite, and thus heretical and foreign to the Arab world. That may appeal to many Sunnis, but hard-core revolutionaries are not easily convinced. They will remain receptive to Ayatollah Khomeini's claim that his revolution is universalist, opposes sectarian and ethnic division and promotes Moslem unity.

In short, the problem of revolutionary Islam is much deeper and broader than Ayatollah Khomeini and Iran. It is a contest between the forces for change and the status quo throughout the Middle East.

The writer, who was born in Iran, is deputy director of Mideast studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and is editor of "The Politics of Islamic Revolutions." She contributed this to The Los Angeles Times.



The South American Militaries Are at a Crossroads

By Juan Somavia

SANTIAGO — Just eight years ago, only two democratic governments ruled in South America — Venezuela and Colombia. Today, the situation is exactly the opposite: only two military regimes survive, Chile and Paraguay. This evolution is encouraging, yet consolidating democracy is proving to be a rough passage, filled with obstacles. Not the least of these is the role of the armed forces, no longer in government, but still politically very powerful.

In all, there are about 800,000 men and women in uniform in the region trying to work out their own transition to democracy, individually and institutionally. It is not easy, particularly because the military's traditional concepts of security are being questioned in the new atmosphere of liberty.

Two major military concerns are the view of national security and the concept of national unity. The military's traditional concept of national unity, their sometimes explicit, sometimes implicit, self-appointed role of political arbiters, pre-

pared to "step in" when civilians are unable to maintain "order," is not acceptable to the majority in political parties and social movements.

Moreover, traditional defense policies, geared toward the possibility of war with neighboring countries and based upon border disputes dating from independence in the 19th century, are seen as increasingly outmoded. The resulting competitive outlays for arms are excessive, given social needs and the burden of foreign debt. Military expenditures have increased 30 percent in South America from 1980 to 1985, going from \$11.3 billion to \$14.5 billion.

These examples highlight the need to modernize military thinking so the armed forces can become full members in the effort to stabilize democracy and reinforce regional cooperation.

Conversely, political parties and social movements must deepen their understanding of these issues in order to fully participate in an open discussion of security options and priorities.

Is this possible? A politically pluralistic group of South Americans led by four former presidents, Carlos Andrés Bello of Venezuela, Belisario Betancourt of Colombia, Ovidio Hurtado Larrea of Ecuador and Lidia Gueiler of Bolivia, believe it is worth trying. In April, they established the South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy, in Buenos Aires, under the auspices of President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina.

Their aim is to promote South America as a zone of peace on the basis of democratic concepts of security rooted in a contemporary understanding of Latin America's security interests. As one of the participants said, "If we continue to prepare for old-fashioned 19th-century wars, we will never reach 21st-century modern development."

The commission, a non-governmental body, believes that the moment is right for this initiative. Governments, political and social leaders have a new awareness of security matters. In

Recall Habib and Dismiss the Contras

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — No one should be surprised that the Reagan administration is backing away from the new Central American peace plan, since President Ronald Reagan has never wanted a negotiated settlement on any many but his own. This time, although he has good reason to think anew, unfortunately the old pattern seems to be holding. Since the so-called Arias plan was agreed to by the five Central American governments:

• Philip Habib, the president's special negotiator, resigned abruptly, apparently because he favored — with Secretary of State George Shultz's support — the direct U.S.-Nicaraguan talks Mr. Reagan will reject.

• Senior U.S. representatives in Central America were told by Elliott Abrams to inform the five governments of Washington's misgivings about the agreement, based on its fear that Nicaragua will not abide by it. Mr. Abrams is the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

• Some administration officials are saying the peace plan cannot be implemented because the Contras in Nicaragua are confined even after a cease-fire is reached. The president himself said in his weekly radio broadcast that U.S. support for the Contras would have to continue at least until a cease-fire takes place.

The latter point may be fatal. The Sandinistas insist that as long as the United States supports the Contras, they'll be forced by military necessity to impose the "emergency measures" they agreed under the Arias plan to dismantle. Already they have said that, if the aid continues, they cannot take these steps toward "democratization."

Thus, for the administration to continue the aid is sure to be seen in Latin America as proof that Mr. Reagan does not want a settlement, preferring instead to prolong the Nicaraguan civil war until the Sandinistas are overthrown. Already, Washington has a long record of thwarting peace negotiations — for example:

• In a secret background paper prepared for a National Security Council briefing on Oct. 30, 1984, participants were told: "We have trumped the latest Nicaraguan-Mexican efforts to rush signature of an unsatisfactory

Contadora agreement... We have effectively blocked Contadora efforts to impose the second draft of the Revised Contadora Act..."

• In a note of Nov. 23, 1984, only some phrases of which have been declassified, Robert McFarlane, then national security adviser, was informed by his deputy, Vice Admiral John Poindexter (apparently in a list of things to be done): "Continue active negotiations but agree on no treaty and agree to work out some way to support the Contras either directly or indirectly. Withhold true objectives from staffs."

• Mr. Abrams, at a 1985 chiefs of mission conference in Panama from Sept. 8 to 10, made this among other points in a classified briefing paper: "We need to develop an active diplomacy now to head off efforts at Latin solidarity aimed against the U.S. and our allies, whether they are sponsored by the support group, the Cubans or the Nicaraguans..."

That kind of underhanded diplomacy does not encourage belief that the administration now genuinely wants a negotiated settlement. And the president's right-wing supporters, alarmed by even tentative consideration of the Arias agreement, already are bringing heavy pressures against "abandonment" of the Contras.

But the Contras represent a policy that has failed militarily on the ground in Nicaragua and that may not prevail politically in a showdown congressional vote. Therefore the Arias plan ought to be welcome to Mr. Reagan, as an alternative offering the "democratization" of Nicaragua he claims to want, and promising the united moral pressures of the region and the hemisphere against the Soviet military base he claims to fear.

To develop that alternative, Mr. Reagan needs to lend unequivocal support to the completion of the regional agreement, including direct talks with the Sandinistas if need be. That is the best way to advance the United States' legitimate security interests in Central America, and the best hope of assuring measures to verify Nicaragua's compliance with its part of the bargain.

Aid to the Contras obviously has no place in such an effort. Philip Habib does. Halting the one and bringing back the other would put Mr. Reagan squarely where he most needs to be: behind the Arias plan.

—Anthony Lewis, in The New York Times.

1986, Argentina and Brazil initiated economic and technological cooperation agreements, stating that they represented a commitment to go beyond the historical conflicts between the two countries. In 1985, Chile and Argentina signed a peace treaty putting an end to a century-old border dispute centered on the Beagle Channel.

President Alan García Pérez of Peru has proposed important confidence-building measures to Chile and Ecuador. South Americans have been active in promoting a peaceful, democratic and autonomous solution to the Central American conflict.

However, border disputes broke out again during 1987. Chile's military government abruptly canceled talks with Bolivia on granting a Pacific port to that land-locked country. Tensions resurfaced between Colombia and Venezuela over border demarcation in an offshore area.

The zone of peace concept proposed by the commission includes, but goes beyond, common nuclear-free status for South America. The main threats to peace in the region are internal. There are more than 100 million people living in poverty. Resulting tensions and violence must be addressed primarily through social justice and reform.

The military has a role in confronting rebel forces where they exist, but the long-term solution can only be political. Particular importance must be given to preventing the regionalization of conflicts and avoiding superpower involvement in them.

South American countries have not waged a major war among themselves for 45 years. The commission proposes that this practice of peace be consolidated through a South American commitment to peace and cooperation along the 25 territorial frontiers of the region.

The commission believes that democracy is the ultimate foundation of peace. A movement of public opinion is necessary to promote these views and generate pressure for democratic concepts of security that are appropriate for Latin America. In the end, both the armed forces and civilians must understand that modernizing security concepts and functions is best for all. This can be achieved best by working together, nationally and regionally, in a context of democratic development.

The writer, a former Chilean ambassador, is secretary-general of the South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

As a First Step, Let La Prensa Publish

THE Arias peace plan has its target date Nov. 7. But if doubts are not to overwhelm hope there will have to be concrete steps long before then, and one measure commands itself strongly: for the government of Nicaragua to end its censorship of press and radio and let the newspaper La Prensa report.

This idea of a first step does not reflect any judgment on who is more to blame in the conflict between the Sandinistas and the Reagan administration, and at this point it does no good to reargue history. What is needed are practical measures to help the peace plan. The condition of the press in Nicaragua is relatively easy to check. International observers will not be needed to know whether La Prensa is publishing. There will be no difficulty in learning whether church radio stations can carry items critical of government policy. Any return to censorship would immediately be obvious.

In signing the peace proposal, President Daniel Ortega Saverio agreed to internal democratization, accepting at least that much political risk for peace. Freedom of the press is an inescapable part of the bargain. Moving ahead on that issue would be a signal of good faith at a time when bitter-enders in both the United States and Nicaragua are trying to undermine it. Moreover, Nicaraguan violations of human rights are important on their own: more important than the Sandinistas understand. Those of us in the United States who criticize Contra terrorism must also be concerned about abuses on the other side. Just last weekend in Managua police broke up an opposition demonstration and detained two leaders — an action that might have been calculated to arouse skepticism about the government's intentions in signing the peace agreement.

Such abuses feed the political forces in the United States that oppose any peace agreement with the Sandinista government. Those forces have emerged with startling clarity since the Central American presidents reached their agreement on Aug. 7 in Guatemala. The need now is for a convincing move to carry out the Arias plan. The move can come easily and dramatically from Nicaragua: lifting its controls on the press.

—Anthony Lewis, in The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Diver Tests Device

PARIS — M. Maurice Fernex carried out some successful experiments [on Aug. 20] in walking under water along the bed of the Seine without the aid of a diver's dress. The apparatus he uses consists of a simple apparatus covering the mouth and nostrils, so as to exclude the water, says the "Temps," while the air supply is assured by an india rubber tube into which air is forced by means of a bicycle pump from a boat on the surface of the water. Clad in an ordinary bathing costume, M. Fernex entered the water at twenty minutes past ten o'clock and remained immersed for ten minutes. The course could easily be traced owing to the large bubbles of air that rose to the surface. M. Fernex made a second descent at 10.40 a.m., and again remained immersed for ten minutes.

1937: U.S. Ship Shelled

SHANGHAI — An American sailor was killed and 18 others wounded [on Aug. 20] when a shell struck the Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, while it was lying at anchor outside Shanghai. All the sailors wounded were watching a motion-picture show on board the cruiser when the shelling occurred. According to reports, the Augusta was not seriously damaged, and the condition of the wounded is not serious. It was impossible to establish from, as its fall occurred simultaneously with the biggest Chinese air raid that has so far been staged.

WASHINGTON — The shelling of the Augusta outside of Shanghai was minimized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He stated that the incidents were almost inevitable under the prevailing circumstances.

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OPINION

Bring Up the Titanic's Safe, And Sink Senator Weicker

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Senator Lowell Weicker, I kid you not, has galled the Senate of the United States into passing a bill...

ON THE RIGHT

ploring the Titanic for several weeks has fingered one of the ship's safes, which it is proceeding to remove...

tic in 1985, recommended that the ship should be left undisturbed. But why? Eva Hart, 82, a survivor of the Titanic disaster, is quoted: "The grave should be left alone. They're simply going to do it as fortune hunters, pirates."



'The Dark Side' Ought to Be Part of Their Army Training

By Fred Downs

WASHINGTON — "Your job is to kill the enemy and take ground! After you finish four years here, I want you to realize all of your training comes down to that bottom line. That is what your job is as a platoon leader in combat."

MEANWHILE

that these naive almost-officers could soon be in charge of an infantry platoon, preparing to fight an enemy. I mused how over woefully unprepared they were for what they would be facing. And so I hit them between the eyes with my remark about killing.

in an environment of sleepless nights, fatigue, hunger, thirst, bad weather, stress, anger, anxiety, killing and dying. In the perfect platoon, most of the men will be law-abiding, moral, decent people. It is this premise on which the training of new officers is based.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On the 'Islamic Bomb,' American Suspicion and the Costs

Despite the hue and cry for the last seven years about an "Islamic bomb" nothing has emerged. This should not be surprising. A developing country such as Pakistan cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of making nuclear weapons.

generating stations and has a variety of other industrial uses. To connect maraging steel with nuclear bombs is like associating bedsheets with AIDS.

'Candide' Was a Winner

In reporting the death of an old friend and frequent collaborator, Hugh Wheeler, you said in some editions July 29 that his libretto for "Candide" was unsuccessful on the stage. Quite the contrary: It ran two-and-a-half years on Broadway (winning Tonys), and is one of the most successful productions of the New York State Opera.

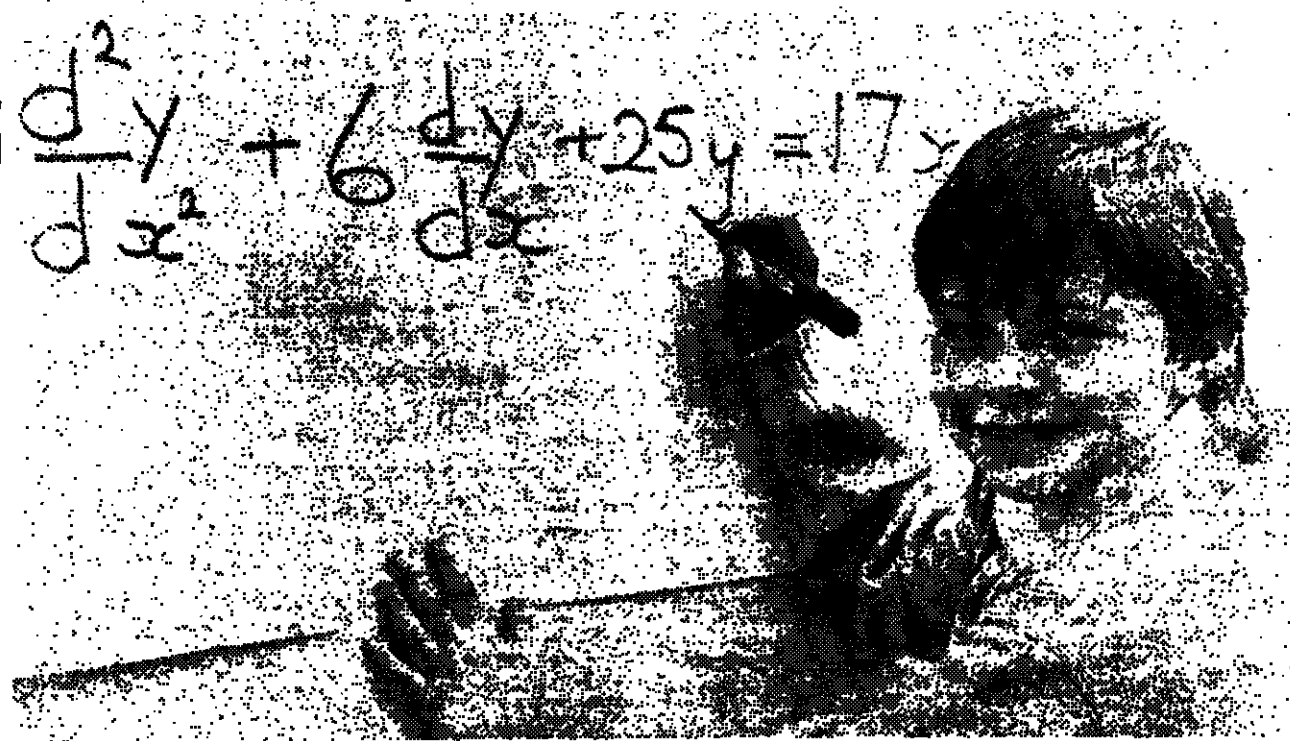
Don't Hold Your Breath

So Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, is finally making his historic visit to West Germany. This is of course another confirmation of the new "open" policy of the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. There is here a dimly etched hint of possible German reunification in the distant future — like the hints of territorial revision in recent Soviet talks with the Chinese and Japanese.

Missiles: On the Right Track

Regarding the report "Soviet Is Said to Deploy Rail Missile" (Aug. 10): Soviet deployment of rail-mobile SSX-24 missiles may be Amtrak's salvation. President Reagan's propensity for funding military or nonmilitary projects indicates an ideal solution: adding an extra car, containing a nuclear missile or serving as a decoy, to Amtrak trains. The downside would be Amtrak's poor record for being on schedule. Washington might not know where the missiles were, either.

EUROPEAN TOPICS



NO PROBLEM — John Adams, 9, of Asfordby in Lincolnshire, England, is the youngest person ever to pass an A Level examination, usually taken by students aged 17 and 18 before entering a university. John breezed through the test, including the math questions, and confidently left the room with 15 minutes to spare.

West German Greens Set Up Bank to Fund Ecology Projects

Frankfurt, the West German financial capital, may soon house the world's first ecology oriented bank. The Oekobank, set up as a cooperative, would grant loans on a priority basis to companies using or developing new forms of waste recycling and clean energy, as well as other "alternative" cultural and social projects.

Around Europe

Cannes, the resort on the French Riviera, is witnessing a war on wheels this summer. It began in mid-July when Jean-Marc Daucourt, 28, set up a small business consisting of eight pousse-pousse, or pedicabs, with students pedaling tourists up and down the boulevards. Within days, the city's 155 taxi drivers complained of unfair competition, staged street protests and even attacked the tricycles.

British travel agents offer the cheapest deals in Europe for package tours to the Mediterranean, and West Germans the most expensive, according to the European Bureau of Consumer Unions.

A survey of 101 identical vacation trips to Spain, Portugal and Greece showed that the West Germans, Dutch and Belgians pay up to 80 percent more than their British counterparts, the organization said. Of 57 package tours, British travel agents offered the cheapest deal in 40 cases while West German packages were the most expensive in 37 cases. The survey was carried out in Denmark, Belgium, Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Ireland.

Law Banning a Sore Subject Takes Effect in British Schools

Few British pupils are likely to shed tears over the disappearance of the centuries-old tradition of caning. A legal ban on corporal punishment in public schools went into effect Saturday, making Britain the last European country to abolish such punishment for misbehavior.

Contrary to popular belief, violence on British television has decreased over the past 15 years, according to a survey carried out for the British Broadcasting Corp. In that time, the number of violent acts shown each hour on television came down from 2.3 in 1971 to 2.07 in 1986. U.S. television programs shown in Britain were found to be more than three times as violent as British ones. The study, based on the analysis of 2,078 programs shown on Britain's four channels from May to September last year, graded violence from a mere push to extreme violence on a scale of one to 10.

An 11-year-old Russian girl who fell asleep after picking tomatoes in the sun swallowed a semipoisonous snake, the Soviet newspaper Pravda reported. She woke up choking and was rushed to a clinic in Balu, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic. After drinking a salt solution, she coughed up a 26-inch (65-centimeter) Caucasian cat snake.

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1987

Now in the 1987 completely revised and updated edition, almost 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 81 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

Advertisement for the French Company Handbook 1987, listing various French companies and providing contact information for the International Herald Tribune. The list includes companies like ACCOR, AIR FRANCE, and CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS (CNT).

WEEKEND

- American Conductors
- Web of Intrigue in Italy
- Movies for Teen-agers

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

LONDON

Images of a Foreign Place

Why is Canaletto's London light and airy, while Whistler's is nocturnal and foggy? That is one of the questions that the art historian Malcolm Warner sets out to answer in the show "The Image of London: Views by Travellers and Emigrés 1550-1920," at the Barbican Art Gallery through Oct. 18. Other famous artists who recorded what they saw in and felt about London — sometimes spending great time and effort — are Doré, Monet, Pissarro, Derain, Germain, and Toulouse-Lautrec. The show comprises more than 250 works of art, juxtaposed with literary descriptions, period foreign maps and contemporary illustrated travel literature and guides.

EUROPEAN TOUR

Return of the Philadelphians

The Philadelphia Orchestra under its music director, Riccardo Muti, opens a nine-city, 13-concert European tour with its first appearances in Helsinki since 1955 — concerts Aug. 27 and 28 in Finlandia Hall. On Aug. 30 and 31 come the orchestra's first appearances at the Salzburg Festival, followed by concerts at the Alte Oper in Frankfurt (Sept. 2), La Scala in Milan (where Muti is also music director, Sept. 3), the Lucerne Festival (Sept. 5 and 6), the Philharmonie in West Berlin (Sept. 7 and 8), the Amsterdam Concertgebouw (Sept. 9), the Philharmonie am Gasteig in Munich (Sept. 11) and the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet (Sept. 12). The repertoire includes Beethoven's "Roman Carnival" overture and "Symphonie Fantastique," Stravinsky's 1919 "Firebird" suite, Hindemith's Symphony in E flat, the Notturmo for Strings and Harp by the American composer Irving Fine, and works by Beethoven, Brahms, Strauss, Respighi and Verdi. The orchestra last toured Europe in 1984.

NEW YORK

Exploring the Dreyfus Affair



One of the most tumultuous events of modern French history, the Dreyfus affair, will get a thorough airing in a show at New York's Jewish Museum. "The Dreyfus Affair: Art, Truth and Justice" will explore all aspects of the case of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, falsely accused of treason, convicted, cleared and finally pardoned and rehabilitated in the French Army in a political scandal that rocked turn-of-the-century France. The exhibition, which runs from Sept. 13 through Jan. 14, includes films, paintings, sculpture, newspapers and other publications, posters, documents and memorabilia. Among the major artists represented are Degas, Pissarro, Toulouse-Lautrec, Rodin, Félix Vallotton and Emile Gallé.

150 Years of Tiffany Creations

A series of galas and exhibitions is planned for the 150th anniversary of the silver, jewelry and decorative arts designers Tiffany & Company, which first gained worldwide attention at the 1878 Paris world exhibition. After a gala on Sept. 14 at the Metropolitan Museum, an exhibition at the museum, including about 20 objects of silver and gold made by Tiffany between 1850 and 1900 as well as drawings relating to the design and realization of the objects, runs from Sept. 16 to Jan. 10. (The world's largest collection of Tiffany glass is also to be found in New York, as part of the New York Historical Society's permanent collection at Central Park West between 76th and 77th streets.) Other exhibitions include: "The Silver of Tiffany & Co., 1850-1987" at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston from Sept. 9 to Nov. 8; "Tiffany: 150 Years of Gems and Jewelry" at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago from Nov. 7 to Feb. 6; and "Marks of Achievement: Four Centuries of American Presentation Silver" at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, which opens on Oct. 9.

A Red Grooms Carnival

Red Grooms, who at 50 is one of the United States' favorite artists, is being given a major retrospective at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, where 55 of his sculptural environments can be seen through Oct. 18. The show has transformed the Whitney's fourth floor into a carnival of garish colors, humorous forms and raucous sound effects. The works, known as sculptio-pictoramas, include his historical satire, "City of Chicago"; his most ambitious site recreation, "Ruckus Rodeo"; his "Ruckus Manhattan," which is represented by such and "Ruckus Manhattan" (photograph, with Grooms), "City of New York Marine and Aviation Ferry," "Woodworth Building" and "Wall Street." Grooms uses bits and pieces of cloth, lace, tapestry and rugs, paper, cardboard, canvas, chicken wire, bubble plastic insulating material, wood and various metals to make his works, many of which the viewer can walk through.

DUBLIN

Irish Women Artists

Irish women show their talent in three shows here. Two (at the National Gallery of Ireland and the Hugh Lane Gallery) are devoted to works of former centuries, but tend to strain credibility and the criteria of quality by showing such watercolorists as the Duchesses of St. Albans and Leinster. The third (at the Douglas Hyde Gallery of Trinity) features works of this century. Bruce Arnold, writing in the catalogue for the joint show, calls Mainie Jellett (1897-1944) "the single greatest force for change in art in Ireland between the two world wars." Among the contemporary artists being shown are Anne Madden, Kathy Prendergast, Anna Ritchie, Camille Souter and Mary Fari Powers.

(Michael Gilson)

A Model for Great Museums

by John Russell

CHICAGO — The redesigned and re-installed galleries at the Art Institute of Chicago are by common consent a model of what such things should be. Not only do we see great and famous works of art in profusion, but we are led to look with fresh eyes at others, not so famous and perhaps not always so great, that have been placed in such a way as to hold our attention. The adventure speaks throughout for a curatorial intelligence that is as radical as it is unostentatious. At every turn we are enriched, and when we are all done with the tour we walk out with a headful of new ideas and a sweet persistent exhilaration. What more can we ask of a museum?

The 42 galleries constitute, in effect, a museum within the museum. They offer us a fundamental re-reading and reshaping of the Art Institute's holdings of European art from around 1450 to 1900. Earlier installations of the material had somewhat skirted the central fact about it, which is that where European art is concerned the Art Institute is very strong indeed in the 19th-century and relatively (or intermittently) weak elsewhere.

One way to deal with that is to give each period roughly equal time and hope that nobody will notice the ups and downs that result. Under the new dispensation, which we owe to James N. Wood, the director of the Art Institute, Richard B. Brettell, curator of European painting, and Douglas Drulik, curator of prints and drawings, there is no trace of any such tendency. The number of works on view has been cut by a third, and the representation of the 19th century has been doubled. The collection is shown in strength, therefore, with a bunched power in the last three decades of the 19th century that would be hard to equal anywhere.

Furthermore, the redesigning of the galleries has made it possible for prints and drawings and paintings on paper to be shown almost side by side with oil paintings. Many a provocative comparison results, together with others that we have often imagined but never expected to see, in view of the low levels of light that are now mandatory for the display of works on paper.

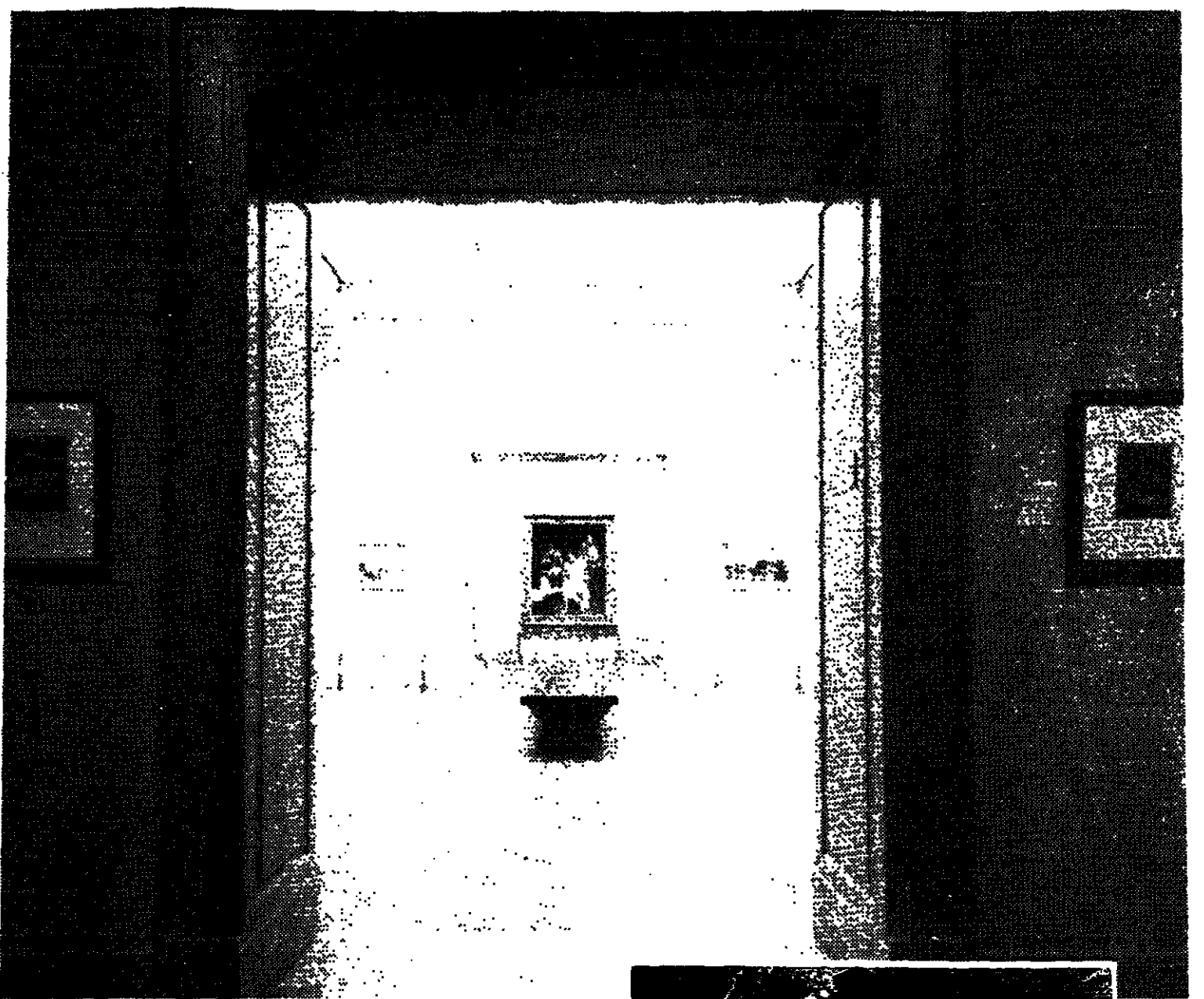
This is the more welcome in that during the long curatorship of the late Harold Joachim (1958-83) the Art Institute built up a collection of works on paper that ideally complements its monumental holdings of European 19th-century painting. Brettell said lately that the Art Institute's collection of French Impressionism is "in a sense, the most representative in the world. The Musée d'Orsay possesses a larger and finer collection of paintings, but has very few prints or drawings by the Impressionists, and none of the other three great American collections — in Boston, New York or Washington — have either the range or depth in painting, drawing and printmaking."

This is a big claim, but the new installation supports it. From the moment that we get to the top of the staircase and see in the distance Seurat's "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte" (newly reframed in the style that Seurat himself favored) we have a feeling that nothing is going to go wrong. And it doesn't, either. There is nothing flimsy about a museum that can hang six of Monet's "Haystacks" of 1891 side by side. Rank them with no fewer than 10 other Monets and round off the room with five major Cézannes and six substantial paintings by Gauguin.

That particular room is necessarily a large one, but the new installation is just as impressive on the scale of what used to be called a collector's cabinet. It is full, moreover, of works that tease and provoke on a very high level. One such is the large, unfinished and enigmatic study of female bathers that dates from the last decade of Degas's working life. Executed in pastel and charcoal on large sheets of tracing paper, pieced together and mounted on board, it is the very reverse of the easy, accessible Degas that wins every heart in the auction room.

It is problematic, incoherent and difficult to read. The woman in the water looks like a hippopotamus. Two of the others could be wrestlers, not bathers. There is something wonderfully perverse about the use of tracing paper, that most insubstantial of supports, for figures that are some of the most monumental in 19th-century art, and certainly among the strongest ever attempted in pastel. But we know it for the work of a great artist who never stopped growing.

In the adjacent corridor in which the level of light allows for the display of related drawings and works on paper, many a surprise is in store. If we think of



drawing in terms of marks in graphite on fine paper, there is Toulouse-Lautrec's "Macarons in Jockey Costume" to prove that "works on paper" can be every bit as arresting as works on canvas. In Cézanne's late watercolor of three skulls the dim light brings out the full intensity not only of the bone-white skulls but of the wild chromatic background against which they are set.

There are private statements, like the erotic monotype that Degas gave to the critic Philippe Burty. And there are recent acquisitions, like the illustration by Renoir for Zola's novel "L'Assommoir." This is a lively little scene, with a feathery touch that we recognize at once as Renoir's, but it does not even begin to evoke the gross, heavy-muscled women that Zola brought to unforgettable life on the page. And sometimes the corridor takes over the function of the bigger galleries and shows us a small masterpiece of painting that demands to be looked at closely. The supreme example of this may be the final study by Seurat for his "Bathing Party at Asnières," where the freshness of the limpid, high-keyed paint reminds us that, because of the darkening of some of his pigments, some of Seurat's great finished statements no longer look quite as he wished.

The new installation is not chronological. The Art Institute has a recent acquisition, "Maier Dolores" by Dixie Bonta. It has lately cleaned its "Annunciation" by the Maître de Meulins to excellent effect. It has a lindenwood Madonna, dated around 1500, by a follower of Veit Stoss that is always a pleasure to see again. But these things do not turn up at the outset. They are placed immediately after the great room devoted to Monet, Cézanne and Gauguin. Thereafter, we work our way forward, with many a stimulating

Continued on page 9

Manet's "Mocking of Christ" seen through the doorway of a corridor hung with drawings at the Art Institute of Chicago. Right, Corot's "Interrupted Reading."



Looking for Literary Heirs of Italo Calvino

by Sergio Perosa

ON HIS sudden death two years ago, Italo Calvino left no true literary children, only *nipotini*, little nephews (as we call them in Italy), half affectionately, half disparagingly, and some quarrels. Calvino, the only Italian novelist who could have been a suitable candidate for the Nobel prize, died at a relatively early age and in the full enjoyment of his powers: "He became his admirers," as W.H. Auden sang of W.B. Yeats in his elegy, he survived in his books, but not as a source of literary inspiration.



The sheer variety of his forms and interests — narrative, ideological and otherwise, ranging from poetic to social realism, from allegorical fables to science fiction, from the "sea of objectivity" he celebrated in an essay to self-reflective, artificially constructed fiction, from political engagement to literature as a puzzle or a game of chess — prevented it, and caused uneasiness and embarrassment, even resentment.

Two well-publicized conferences mounted to solemnize his demise, as seems to be customary in Italy in such cases, ended in very significant partial failures. Critics of different schools, on learning of each other's presence, failed to appear; others, in sympathy

or in protest, withdrew. The assessment of Calvino's varied claims to literary achievement and fame was even more checked than expected, and gave many young writers the longed-for occasion or pretext to proclaim themselves, with the usual Italian pomposity whenever literature is concerned, the only true heirs of Calvino. Self-aggrandizement followed self-promotion. Even worse — or indeed, more revealing of contemporary trends and straits — was the outcome of the Calvino Prize immediately established to honor the master and to be awarded to an unpublished work of fiction. The judges were flooded with entries. With a show of courage rather unusual in such cases, they refused to award the prize. All entries were judged to be below acceptable standards.

Does this imply that the level of current fiction writing in Italy is below the level of minimal dignity? Or is it simply that, to put it mildly, prizes now seem to outnumber the appearance of new works? According to an article by Valerio Riva in *Corriere della Sera*, estimates are that 1,438 literary prizes are given out every year.

Besides the established prizes — Bagutta, Strega, Viareggio, Campiello, etc. — every city, summer resort, mountain place, watering spa, every upcoming business concern or prestigious firm, wants its own literary prize. Awards are as a rule fairly rich. Which local administration or board of directors would grudge a few million lire for such worthy purposes, to get what in television jargon is known as *ritorno d'immagine*, a positive feedback?

Except that no TV and no serious newspaper can cover such a gigantic display of sponsorship. Moreover, even if some 12,000 titles are published each year in Italy, these include only between 100 and 200 new literary works by Italian writers. Each one, therefore, seems entitled to some 10 prizes. As a result, literary juries are indeed short of candidates, fight for them and must beat the competition by awarding their prizes before the others do.

Sometimes they choose to give them to books not yet published, hoping that they will be eventually delivered. While the same (few) critics in the same (many) juries receive the same (few) books deserving attention, authors are coaxed into participating — here rather than there; they are drawn by persuasion, lures, threats, extra bonuses, to this rather than to that place or prize.

In turn they, the writers, write books with this or that specific literary prize in mind: One type of novel is more suited for the Strega (a rather mundane prize, devoted to stylish writing and recherche forms of fiction), another for the Viareggio (a more austere prize, more inclined to political engagement and socially conscious literature). Publication is timed to meet the deadlines for the more prestigious prizes, so as to avoid conflict or overlapping, and to please the juries.

Books then are more and more written for prizes rather than for readers. By now dust jackets of novels cannot accommodate and advertise all the prizes and blessings bestowed on them. So many literary (and financial) recognitions cancel each other out. The number of buyers — let alone readers — does not increase as a result, while local or managerial hopes for promotion and advertisement are basically defeated.

Why then are so many books of fiction and similar kinds still being written by industrious and untiring writers? One reason is obviously that the publishing trade needs constant refueling. Another, subtler reason may be found in what has been termed *l'effetto Eco* — the "echo effect" of Umberto Eco's huge international success, "Il Nome Della Rosa." One best seller of such magnitude has not only made Italian fiction more saleable abroad; it has awakened undreamed-of hopes of big financial returns for writers, not to mention cultural recognition.

A third reason is that even a poor novel has the chance of being made into a successful movie or TV serial. The poorer the novel, the better the chance, and this seems exactly what is happening.

The Italian fiction writer, therefore, seems to try for these three nonexclusive, perhaps mutually supporting aims: one or more literary prizes, a movie remake, above all the chances of following in the wake of the *effetto Eco*. This may be true elsewhere as well; but in Italy it seems more obvious and more blatant, owing to the crowded nature of the establishment.

There is no doubt that the "Eco effect" has had very beneficial results abroad: a wider audience for Italian writers, more translations, a greater presence of Italian culture and Italian literature in the universities and the press. At home, however, it has stirred more hopes than it can fulfill, awakened more dreams than can be realized, urged more attempts at literary fame than are compatible with existing talents.

Continued on page 9

WEEKEND

A New Age for American Conductors

by Michael Kimmelman

COLLECTIVELY, they may not possess the skills and experience of their European colleagues...

has long been described as an exception proving the rule about opera conductors from the United States...

can symphony orchestras, a few of which have not strayed far from the stages of U.S. opera companies.

50 operas and is used to doing four or five performances a week.



Michael Tilson Thomas



James Conlon, principal conductor in Cologne

Jack Marshall

ENGLAND

LONDON: British Museum (tel: 636.1555) - To Aug. 31: Drawing in England from Hillard to Hogarth...

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08) - To Sept. 27: 140 drawings by French Surrealist artist André Masson...

Renaissance to the Impressionists - To Aug. 23: The Academy's 219th Summer Exhibition of contemporary art.

of the work of American-born sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein (1880-1959).

FRANCE - To Oct. 31: Jewels and precious objects by Fabergé from the Forbes Magazine Collection...

work from the Viennese Secession, Catalan and American works.

HILDESHHEIM: Roemer- und Pflanzmuseum (tel: 1.59.79) - To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power...

Drawings from Stockholm: 125 works from the Swedish National Museum's collection of 18th century French art.

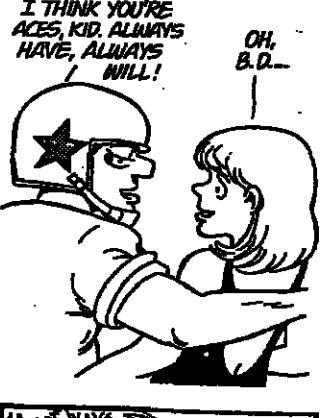
UNITED STATES

NEW YORK: Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868) - To Oct. 11: Art Nouveau Bing: The influence of Siegfried Bing (1838-1905) on Art Nouveau...

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS: Musée International d'Horlogerie (tel: 23.62.63) - To Sept. 27: The Hand and the Tool: over 200 tools and instruments...

BASEL: Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28) - To Sept. 27: Dutch Painting of the 17th Century: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.

DOONSBURY



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WEEKEND

Recent Teen Movies: So Real, So Untrue

by Alice McDermott

BEFORE I became a teenager in the mid-'60s, my clearest vision of what it would be like to be one was taken from the movies...



Frankie and Annette: Another time and place.

And it was not Tony's last breath on the hard asphalt alone that fostered this image. For those of us that pre-video cassette generation in America who learned our teenage movie history from late-night television...

These were serious matters. But in their seriousness, they were as much a part of the teen-age fantasy as any of the beach party movies' endless summers...

And it is this distinction and so many current filmmakers' failure to see it that plagues this decade's movies about teenagers...

The effect for us was startling. For rather than trivialize what we recognized as our adolescent dilemmas, or reinforce our isolation in them by reminding us that adults had larger concerns...

In my third year of high school, a story went around about a film that had just been released. It was 1970 and films about teenagers were scarce...

Not one person in that audience of Saturday night dates moved a muscle. And then, down in front, one boy stood, slowly, and raised a fist into the air.

The movie was "Easy Rider," and the story no doubt was as much a fable as the film itself, yet we repeated it eagerly...

But "American Graffiti" and "The Last Picture Show" demonstrated that films about teenagers did not have to be tragic to be serious or simple-minded to be funny.

When I was young, I planned my weeks around what movie was on, when and where or what channel and how I could skip school or get out of the house to catch it.

Yet for all their accurate reproduction of the way teenagers look and talk, for all their awareness of the quality of certain teen-age daydreams, these films for the most part steer clear of that other teen-age fantasy so exploited in the past: the fantasy of strict attention, of being taken with utter seriousness by a larger world.

There is never any sense that the emotions of the characters in these films surpass the immediate object of their desire or the brief circumstances of their young lives — that anything more than what they are certain they want is at stake.

The recent "River's Edge" would seem to illustrate just what this kind of teen-age myopia can lead to. In the film, a slack-mouthed, beer-guzzling high school boy strangles his girl and then invites his friends, who were also her friends, to come to the river to view her nude body.

Despite the accuracy of its detail (the teenagers look like teenagers, their language is the language you'll hear in any shopping mall), the world in which the events of this movie take place is a false front.

With this unbelievable world as a backdrop, the events of the movie are not tragic and horrifying, they are merely made up. The film becomes a fantasy of the worst kind; one that lies about the reality it pretends to reveal, that can make no distinction between what is real (the story is based on an actual incident) and what it true.

It could be argued that teenagers are only getting what they ask for, but it's just as likely that they go from one movie to the next looking for something they have not yet seen.

Twenty years ago I was just beginning my life as a teen-ager, and in 20 more I'll just be over my time as the parent of one. What the movies told me about those years was of very little use once I got there, and I doubt that they'll offer much practical help to my son.

Alice McDermott, author of the novels "A Bigamist's Daughter" and "That Night," wrote this for The New York Times.

The Web of Intrigue Around Guttuso

by Mary Davis Suro

ROME — When the Italian painter Renato Guttuso died of cancer in the early morning hours of Jan. 18, 1987, Italians mourned his passing with all the honor and statefulness befitting a national hero.

Guttuso, a prolific realist painter, whose works are in the collections of many major museums, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York, London's Tate Gallery, the Art Institute of Chicago and the Pompidou Center in Paris, left behind him a tangled mess of the sort that has characterized the disputes over other artists' estates...

In the case of the Guttuso estate, it became the center of a struggle involving the painter's longtime lover, a man claiming to be his son and the artist's secretary, to whom he bequeathed everything.

Shortly after his death, a secular service was held for the 75-year-old painter, a devoted Communist, in the Piazza della Rotonda, in front of the Pantheon. This was followed by a funeral mass organized by his friends in the nearby basilica of Santa Maria sopra Minerva.

The president of Italy, Francesco Cossiga, even provided a plane to transport Guttuso's body back to his birthplace, the small Sicilian town of Bagheria, for burial.

Only a month later, a spate of ominous rumors began to circulate. The Contessa Maria Marzotto, Guttuso's intimate friend and lover for the last 20 years and a model for many of his paintings, was the first to speak out. The contessa had begun life in a peasant family in the Po Valley and had risen to become the wife of a titled textile millionaire.

The contessa maintained that the artist had relied heavily upon her, often telephoning 10 times a day to ask her advice on even the smallest matter. She had keys to his studio and to his bank vault. According to the contessa, when Guttuso learned of his illness in early 1986, he expressed the wish that she be his constant companion until the end. It was a wish that remained unfulfilled.

Following the sudden death of Signora Dotti, the contessa said, she was entirely cut off from the painter. (Until then the affair had been a social fact, accepted by everyone, including the respective spouses.) According to the contessa's claims, published in La Repubblica, the leading Rome daily, and in



Renato Guttuso in 1984, in front of "Eulogy to Sport," painted for the Italian Olympic Committee.

Milan's Corriere della Sera, her telephone calls were not put through and she was barred from entering Guttuso's home in Rome. Furthermore, shortly before his death the lock on his studio door was changed, and his bank vault was emptied of drawings, photographs and love letters.

A collection of nearly a dozen paintings, gifts from Guttuso to the contessa, vanished. "It is a very tragic thing when a man has to die without the woman he loves beside him," the contessa declared tearfully. "I will never get over all that has happened since I last saw Renato."

She denounced a curious triumvirate — Guttuso's 30-year-old male secretary, Fabio Carapezza; a Monsignor, Fiorenzo Angelini, and a doctor — as having been responsible for isolating the painter during his final days. Her ownaries carried the makings of a true Roman scandal.

"Only in Rome," declared Antonello Trombadori, a Communist and Guttuso's friend, "could the rice-picker daughter of a railroad man who became a contessa be able to call a Monsignor, who is a friend of the pope, because she wants to embrace her ex-lover, who is a Communist painter." But there was more to come.

There followed a series of revelations that shocked the painter's friends, family and fellow-Communists. Guttuso, it was claimed, had converted to Catholicism shortly before his death. Both Monsignor Angelini and Trombadori insisted that the

conversion had been sincere. Far more serious, however, was the disclosure that, on his deathbed, Guttuso had legally adopted Carapezza.

The painter and his wife had no children of their own, so this dying act made the secretary the sole inheritor of the painter's estate. Estimates of its worth vary, but all agree that it is measured in millions of dollars.

Adoption proceedings were said to have been pushed through the courts in a near-record two weeks, and the papers were signed in late December, less than a month before Guttuso's death, with the final hearing held in the dying man's apartment. The next-of-kin, including nephews of Guttuso's wife, began to question the implications of this hasty conversion and sudden adoption, they arranged for a formal investigation to be launched.

The inquiry, which lasted throughout the spring and included testimony from all the major players in this story, was to decide the validity of the adoption and to determine whether Guttuso's mental health was seriously impaired during his final three months.

According to Paolo Appella, the attorney for the Dotti family, Guttuso was debilitated by a number of maladies, including a brain tumor and a history of heavy drinking and tranquilizer abuse. These agents, combined with his isolation after his wife's death, led many to question his sanity during his final days.

If all this drama was not enough, a surprise witness turned up during the investigation. As a result of a newspaper story, a Roman bookseller named Antonello Cuzzaniti discovered that he could claim to be Guttuso's illegitimate son and came forward to demand his share of the painter's fortune. The newspaper described a romance that took place in the early 1950 between Guttuso and Cuzzaniti's mother, and alleged that he had fathered her son. Cuzzaniti recognized the woman in the account as his mother and she confirmed the story. Very few people involved seemed to doubt that Cuzzaniti was, indeed, Guttuso's son and thus deserved his share of the inheritance.

Finally, in late July, the magistrate investigating the case announced his decision. In a verdict that surprised nearly everyone, Guttuso was declared completely sane up to the time of his death and Carapezza was named his sole heir. But the diabolists who have been following this case since the first stories appeared are not convinced that this is the final denouement.

Reports in the Italian press now indicate that Carapezza will soon begin legal proceedings against the Dotti family and the contessa, charging them with defamation of character. One Italian newspaper has dubbed this "la storia infima" ("the never-ending story"). And it just may be.

Mary Davis Suro wrote this article for The New York Times.

Calvino Legacy

Continued from page 7

The picture, however, is not all so dismal or so threatening. Some interesting trends and new voices can be detected.

One trend is that members of collateral trades turn to fiction — in particular, one journalist after another. Italo Calvino does have one or two genuine followers and perhaps one gifted successor. One young journalist, Massimo Romano, has taken up or extended Calvino's lead in fiction as a combination game. Romano's short, rather puzzling first novel, "Fantasmi di Carta" ("Paper Phantoms") delivers what the title suggests. In his imaginary Italy, all new novels are prohibited, but heads and statues of writers are erected in city squares. His hero pursues the heroine, but recognizable literary characters interfere openly with his quest and his dreams, mix in real life, enter into close relations with the "real" characters of the story.

While Romano's novel seems a direct outcome of Calvino's puzzling late book, "If on a Winter's Night a Traveler," Daniele del Giudice appears instead as Calvino's possible heir. After having worked for many years as a journalist, the 36-year-old del Giudice has taken the daring step, for a young Italian author, of devoting himself purely to writing fiction. His carefully — even too carefully — written and constructed second novel, "Atlante Occidentale" ("Western Atlas"), deals with two contrasting and matching characters. One is an oldish writer, possibly about to receive the Nobel prize, and possibly modeled on Calvino himself. The other is a young physicist working at the cyclotron in Geneva, smydng elementary particles as they collide at tremendous speed. He is also trying to see beyond matter and visible reality.

Del Giudice's balanced and virtuous performance seems to be on a level with Calvino's best work and a tribute to him — not an imitation, but the re-creation of a vision of things that does away with the dichotomy between the "two cultures."

In the meantime, the very young are active and rampant, even if in a subdued, "minimalist" tone. One of these so-called Italian minimalists, Cinzia Tani, looks at the lure and the fascination with the United States, no longer as a cultural model or dreamland, as it was for previous generations, but as a recognizable place to live, to experience life, to be liberated in. Tani's novel is called "Sognando California" ("California Dreaming"), and is taken from a well-known song, but it is clearly and persuasively set in the open spaces of the West Coast, in the sea of lights and the maze of freeways of Los Angeles, and her heroine finds a meaning for her life in that peculiar and personally experienced landscape.

I have always thought that, just as after World War I we had quite a few brilliant examples of novels of American expatriates set in Europe, so now, as we approach the end of the century, European writers ought to exploit the possibilities of their discovery of, or expatriation in, America. This seems tentatively, but rather beautifully, to be coming true.

Sergio Perosa, the author of "Henry James and the Experimental Novel," wrote this for The New York Times Book Review.

Advertisement for 'Asia Guide to Business Travel' by Robert K. McCabe. The ad features a large image of the book cover and text describing its unique and invaluable content for business travelers in Asia. It lists 16 cities covered and includes a coupon for ordering the book.

A Model for Museums

Continued from page 7

divagation. It could be an anticlimax — a struggle of odds and ends, after a high-level survey of one of the great moments in art history — but it turns out to be a picturesque adventure that keeps us continually on the alert.

A nonlinear approach is often adopted,



David's "Portrait of Jeanbon Saint-André."

and pays off on every occasion. When a visionary image of a monk in a ruined monastery by the German romantic master Caspar David Friedrich is hung between a straightforward little watercolor by Peter de Wint and a careful, neatly drawing by Domenico Quaglio, best known for Baroque stage designs, it might be a recipe for chaos.

But it turns out to tune up our perceptions and makes us marvel at the diversity of human enterprises. Nor has the traditional segregation of national schools been followed. In many an American museum a little corner is set aside for the "English School," and very dreary it often is, too. But when the Art Institute set about re-installing one of the most ambitious "fancy portraits" of titled Englishwomen by Sir Joshua Reynolds, it was put between a wonderfully unfussy portrait by Jacques-Louis David and an architectural subject by Hubert Robert. All three emerge enhanced.

Much more could be said, for this is a nonpareil among installations, and one that solves a problem that elsewhere is often regarded as insoluble — what to do about the permanent collection. "Go to Chicago and see!" should henceforth be the answer.

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Why do we need to fly to 43 destinations across 5 continents?



Why do most of our hostesses have a university degree?



FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Smaller Fast-Food Chains Whet Analysts' Appetites

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS

NEW YORK — Some of the smaller fast-food companies are beginning to attract the attention of analysts...

There is a glut of hamburgers and chicken, one analyst said.

Berton Seltzberg, an analyst at the Advest Group in Hartford, Connecticut, cautioned, however, that the fast-food industry "continues to be beset by over-saturation of certain food segments, such as chicken or hamburgers..."

The Baton Rouge, Louisiana, company earned 97 cents a share in the fiscal year ended June 30, down from \$1.30 in the 1986 fiscal year.

MR. JOHNSON'S current favorite is Buffets Inc., a small, fast-growing chain based in Wayzata, Minnesota...

Mr. Johnson also is recommending International Dairy Queen of Minneapolis, which has maintained steady 15 percent annual earnings growth.

Roger Lipton, managing director of Lipton Research, the restaurant research arm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said that while the industry environment was not ebullient...

"I favor small companies such as Bombay Palace Restaurants and USA Cafes," he added. "Although these companies are not generally in favor, I have a strong conviction that inefficiencies in the market allow for some unusual opportunities."

Bombay Palace is a chain of urban ethnic dinner houses, including Indian, Mexican and Caribbean cuisines.

John Hunt, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., is particularly bullish on Shoney's Inc., a Nashville-based operator and franchisor of restaurants...

"We expect earnings per share to increase 17 percent, to \$1.35, in fiscal 1987 and 26 percent, to \$1.70, in fiscal 1988," Mr. Hunt said.

U.K. Sets October BP Sale

Seen Raising £7.5 Billion

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's sale of shares in British Petroleum Co., which at £7.5 billion (\$12.12 billion) would be the government's biggest asset sale yet...

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd., the merchant bank advisers, said it believed the offer would be the biggest sale of government assets in any country.

The sale will comprise the government's remaining 31.5 percent stake in BP, amounting to about 1.74 billion common shares...

Anthony Alt, a Rothschild director, said that well over 20 percent of the total issue would be marketed to overseas investors.

However, he noted that the number of shares available to overseas investors would be reduced if warranted by British demand.

BP shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 352.50 pence, up from Wednesday's close at 347 pence.

Even without the company's share issue, the government's sale of its BP shares would surpass earlier privatizations of government holdings...

Bombay Palace is a chain of urban ethnic dinner houses, including Indian, Mexican and Caribbean cuisines.

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Windsurfing Sales Slackening

Europeans Point at U.S. Market



Windsurfing may be a thrilling sport, but the industry faces rough waters.

By Steven Greenhouse

PARIS — A surfboard in full sail is a thrilling sight, slicing through waves that could topple it instantly...

Little of the thrill and glamour remains, however, for the manufacturers of windsurfing boards.

Sailboard companies, many less than 10 years old, are faced with slackening sales.

At first, windsurfing looked as if it had limitless growth potential. But now the \$250 million industry finds the sport has grown far less than many manufacturers expected.

Especially frustrating to the U.S. industry is that even though windsurfing was invented in California, the sport has grown far faster in Europe.

Because of the growing importance of the United States market, Bic is locked in a battle with the

petitors were more aggressive in developing new designs and technologies.

"It's not atypical in industries where there is a lot of glamour that you have more people entering than would be the case if it were solely a hard dollars-and-cents decision," said Hoyle Schweizer...

With fewer manufacturers, supply is beginning to match slower demand, so board makers hope this year will finally be a profitable one.

"The markets are somewhat leveling off, but the United States has the biggest potential for growth," said Robert C. Grant, United States marketing manager for Bic Sport...

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Because of the growing importance of the United States market, Bic is locked in a battle with the

U.K. Markets Hit By Money Data, Inflation Fears

By Warren Geller

LONDON — Statistics released Thursday showing a sharp acceleration in the growth of Britain's money supply and bank lending jolted shares and government bonds...

Of most concern among figures released Thursday by the Bank of England, dealers said, was the volume of bank lending in July, which stood at £4.9 billion...

Also triggering market concern was last month's money supply growth that jumped well above expectations.

Money supply M3, the main index of money growth that comprises bank notes, cash and retail and wholesale bank deposits...

The government has downplayed the importance of M3, but on an annualized basis, it expanded at a 21 percent rate.

"The big fall in the bond and stock markets today reflects continuing concern about the inflationary consequences of monetary expansion here," said Brendan Brown...

The lending figure, which includes total credit extended to individuals, companies and other institutions, was up 26 percent from June's total of £3.9 billion.

Inflation in July stood at 4.4 percent on an annual basis, up from 4.2 percent in June.

With fewer manufacturers, supply is beginning to match slower demand, so board makers hope this year will finally be a profitable one.

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Manila Debt Pact's Foes Link the Issue to Marcos

Arguing Some Loans Involved Fraud, Lawmakers Consider Repayment Limit

By Patrick L. Smith

MANILA — A debt rescheduling agreement signed last month by President Corason C. Aquino's government has triggered a debate over whether the country should unilaterally limit payments on its \$28.3 billion foreign debt...

If carried to an extreme, according to senior government sources, opposition to the debt accord could jeopardize Manila's long-term relationships with international lenders...

Members of the recently elected Congress have accused Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin and Jose Fernandez, governor of the central bank, of betraying national interests...

Opponents of the July 17 accord, who include members of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet, assert that Mr. Ongpin and Mr. Fernandez accepted repayment terms that are too burdensome for the country's farmers and wage earners to shoulder.

Political analysts continue to assume that the more sweeping of these proposals will not gain final approval. But it is becoming more certain, these sources say, that the Congress will require the administration to reopen negotiations on individual borrowings...

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BUILDING YOUR ASSETS, SWISS-STYLE

For more than a half-century, American Express Bank and its subsidiaries have been helping international clients protect and build their assets in Switzerland.

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Massachusetts Says Hutton Made Fraudulent Sales Pitch

United Press International

BOSTON — The state of Massachusetts has charged E.F. Hutton & Co. with fraudulently soliciting sales of an unregistered silver mining stock and has threatened to close all Hutton offices in Massachusetts unless customers are refunded, officials said.

Secretary of State Michael Connolly issued a show-cause order Wednesday, alleging E.F. Hutton and 11 of its agents in Massachusetts fraudulently sold \$433,000 in Cadillac Explorations Ltd. stock to 84 customers from 1982 to 1984, even though the stock was unregistered for sale in the state.

Hutton officials said they had just received the show-cause order and were confident a resolution could be reached with the state.

In 1985, federal authorities uncovered a \$10 billion check-kiting scheme, in which Hutton admitted to cheating banks by writing checks for money not covered in its accounts. The firm was fined \$2 million. Also that year, Hutton was cited for selling a limited partnership called Silver Screen II without obtaining Massachusetts state approval.

The state ordered Hutton to return \$4.8 million to residents who had invested in the partnership.

By giving prospective buyers of Cadillac Explorations stock information that was two years old, the information involved predictions made in 1981 and when the stock purchases were made, the predictions had already proven false. Cadillac was declared bankrupt in September 1984.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Bid, Ask, and other currency rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other dollar values.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and other interest rates.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other key money rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Yield, and other U.S. money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other gold market data.

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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12:00 PM High Low 3:00 PM High Low

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including Copper, Aluminum, and Silver.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Aug. 19

Philadelphia Exchange

Table of currency option prices for various currencies.

Food

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

Food

Table of food futures prices including Coffee, Cocoa, and Orange Juice.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including Copper, Aluminum, and Silver.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Aug. 19

Philadelphia Exchange

Table of currency option prices for various currencies.

Stock Indexes

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index prices including S&P 500 and NYSE.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index prices including Moody's and Reuters.

Market Guide

Table of market guide information including Chicago Board of Trade and NYSE.

U.S. Treasuries

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond prices.

NYSE High-Lows

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various companies.

AMEX High-Lows

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX high and low prices for various companies.

Imports of Iranian Textile

Anger Producers in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON

A surge of low-priced textiles imports from Iran has prompted an outcry from officials in South Carolina, a major textile state.

The Reagan administration has promised to study the possibility of imposing import curbs.

A trade official in the administration, acknowledging that it was already weighing broad trade restraints against Iran, said he expected a textile decision shortly.

"We're feeling a lot of heat from the industry," he said.

This official and others said any textile move could become part of a wider policy of generally tighter trade with Iran.

But a second option being weighed at hastily called interagency meetings this week has been to isolate the textile issue by imposing a restrictive quota specifically against Iranian textiles.

As the administration did last month against the Soviet Union after imports from that country rose sharply.

Administration officials also said they were studying possible restrictions on imports of Iranian oil products through the Virgin Islands.

Imports of gasoline, fuel oil and other products refined from Iranian crude in Virgin Islands refineries have more than doubled in the last two months over the average of shipments in the first five months of this year, according to a State Department official.

Two large shipments of an unprocessed cotton fabric called sheeting, which is used in women's sportswear and men's slacks have recently entered the ports of Charleston, South Carolina, and Los Angeles, trade officials said.

These shipments total 600,000 square yards (500,000 square meters), compared with 215,000 square yards received from Iran during all of 1986.

Paris Commodities

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices including Sugar, Cocoa, and Coffee.

London Commodities

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices including Sugar, Cocoa, and Coffee.

Dividends

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices including various metals and grains.

Thomson Submarine In Norwegian Accord

Reuters

PARIS

Thomson Sintra Activites Sous-Marines, the submarine subsidiary of Thomson-CSF, is to take a 10 percent stake in the Norwegian company Simrad Subsea and enter a general commercial accord with the firm, Thomson-CSF announced Thursday.

Thomson Sintra will acquire 355,000 Simrad shares at 70 kroner (\$9.90) each, as part of a capital increase by Simrad. The two companies have had an accord on the development and marketing of antisubmarine sonars for several years.

Nikon to Sell Thin Camera

GARDEN CITY, New York

Nikon Inc. said Thursday it will market the world's thinnest camera, a 1.8-inch (46 millimeter) automatic camera.

London Metals

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices including Aluminum, Copper, and Silver.

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

DM Futures

W. German Mark (DM) marks, cents per mark

Aug. 20

Season High Season Low

Open High Low Close Chg.

DM Futures

Table of DM futures prices.

Certain offerings of securities

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM and Egypt Cancel Auto Venture

By Olfat Tohamy
Special to the Herald Tribune
CAIRO — A \$700 million project to build General Motors Corp. cars here has been canceled, forcing the Egyptian auto industry to postpone plans for wide-scale modernization.

The partners have concluded that the project is not viable... Industry Minister Mohammed Abdel-Wahhab said, referring to GM and state-owned El Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Co.

GM was selected a year ago from among several Western automakers who responded to a request by the Ministry of Industry for joint venture proposals aimed at expanding and modernizing Egypt's passenger car industry.

Egypt has been assembling and manufacturing parts of Italian Fiat models since the early 1960s. Nasco produces these cars at a rate of almost 12,000 a year in addition to buses, trucks and other vehicles.

"We are not inviting anybody to submit new proposals," Mr. Abdel-Wahhab said. But he said that upgrading the industry was still a high priority for the government.

Twenty-four joint ventures grouping GM affiliates and subsidiaries with Egyptian entrepreneurs also have been canceled. Those "feeder" ventures, a major factor in the selection of GM over other Western manufacturers, accounted for half of the investment included in the \$700 million package.

Shafiq Gabr, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, said that approval of the GM project last year had nonetheless spurred other U.S. investors to enter the Egyptian market.

"The United States is an image-oriented nation," he said. "GM's raising its profile here, regardless of economic circumstances, has attracted others."

Direct American investment in Egypt, estimated at \$1.5 billion at the end of 1986, has picked up lately after a two-year lull, with the emphasis shifting from oil exploration and banking to industry.

The number of U.S.-Egyptian joint ventures, especially in consumer industries, has been growing lately, while existing projects involving companies such as Gillette Co. and Union Carbide Corp. are expanding.

Jefferies Sales Team Stages Comeback

By Douglas Frantz
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Immediately after Boyd L. Jefferies pleaded guilty to criminal charges and left Jefferies & Co., the securities firm's remaining management summoned 20 leaders of its high-powered national sales force to Dallas.

The company's total revenue for the quarter was off 14 percent from a year earlier, and net income dropped to \$1.6 million from \$3.7 million during the same three months in 1986.

The company attributed the decline in net income to several one-time expenses.

Whether it was a "let's-do-it" attitude or the extra pay, there was no mass defection. Mr. Baxter estimated that the firm continues to handle 60 percent of the block trades in the so-called "Third Market," where exchange listed securities are traded off the exchange.

percent. Mr. Baxter acknowledged in a recent interview that some clients left temporarily.

Mr. Baxter said the drop in commissions actually reflected an overall decline in institutional activity in the quarter, and that Jefferies & Co. has not lost any major clients among its 1,600 institutional customers.

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And that obviously had the potential for creating problems.

The potential was fulfilled in 1986 when a sensitive trade arranged by Jefferies backfired, resulting in a dispute with the parties involved that Jefferies paid \$5 million to settle.

Boyd L. Jefferies paid \$3.5 million of the money out of his own pocket. At one point, the Securities and Exchange Commission objected to the way the firm had accounted for the money paid by Jefferies, but the dispute was resolved in favor of the company.

The incident led the board to approve new rules in October 1986, that required clearing any sensitive trade with another member of the management committee and either the in-house lawyer or outside counsel. It was a change clearly aimed at reining in the boss.

But it was a change that came too late. The following month, the SEC announced that Mr. Boesky, a longtime customer of Jefferies & Co., had admitted involvement in the insider trading scandal sweeping Wall Street. Mr. Boesky paid a \$100 million in fines and returned profits.

Bae Cancels Contract With Own Unit

Reverses
LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Thursday that it has canceled a \$200 million (\$323 million) order with its recently acquired subsidiary, Royal Ordnance PLC, awarded in 1983.

A BAE spokesman confirmed reports in the Financial Times newspaper that Royal Ordnance was having trouble manufacturing the engines for the anti-radar Alarm missile and failed to meet a deadline at the end of July to rectify them.

The contract for the missile engine, intended to supply the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, is now to be placed with Bayern-Chemie GmbH of West Germany, a subsidiary of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the spokesman said.

close relationship with Royal Ordnance will remain unaffected by the cancellation of the Alarm contract. He pointed out that with the exception of BAE's Sea Eagle missile, Royal Ordnance provides the engines for all of the company's missiles and will continue to do so.

BAE is also seeking to renegotiate its original 1983 contract with the British Ministry of Defense to supply the RAF with some 750 Alarm missiles.

BAE said any renegotiation of the Alarm contract is covered by the agreement reached on its takeover of Royal Ordnance. This stipulated that neither the Ministry of Defense nor the company would claim damages against each other over the production of the missile.

Earlier this year, BAE beat GKN PLC, a British engineering group, in a bid battle for Royal Ordnance, paying \$190 million for the state-owned armaments manufacturer. The BAE spokesman said the

proceeds of the public offering would then be used to reduce the debt IBP had taken on.

As Occidental had previously indicated, most of its proceeds would be used to pay off debt. The action, welcomed in the investment community, is seen by some analysts as a prelude to Occidental selling IBP altogether and concentrating on the energy business. For now, however, Occidental would retain 45 percent ownership of the company.

IBP, formerly Iowa Beef Processors, is now based in Dakota City, Nebraska, and is the biggest U.S. meat packer. Occidental, based in Los Angeles, said IBP in 1981 for about \$800 million in stock. The unit accounted for nearly 45 percent of Occidental's revenues last year, far more than was contributed by Occidental's core oil and gas business.

However, IBP's importance to Occidental last year was inflated by the collapse in oil prices.

Occidental Sees Big Return On Partial Sale of Meat Unit

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Occidental Petroleum Corp. has told the government that it expects to realize up to \$940 million from a complex deal centered on the sale of 49 percent of its meat-packing subsidiary to the public.

In a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, confirming that it was proceeding with plans for a public offering, Occidental said Wednesday that it would offer up to 22.5 million shares in IBP Inc. at \$19 to \$22 a share.

While the sale itself would raise up to \$517 million for IBP, the sale also calls for the meat unit to pay Occidental a \$960 million "windfall" or borrowed funds. Once an existing internal debt is cleared up, Occidental said, it would realize \$870 million to \$940 million.

As set out in the SEC filing, IBP expects to borrow the money to pay Occidental the \$960 million before the public offering. The borrowing would include a \$400 million loan from a syndicate headed by Bank of America, with repayment guaranteed by Occidental. The syndicate would also provide \$100 million in revolving credit. The

Viacom in Talks On Sale of Stake To Coca-Cola

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citicorp's announcement that it would issue more than \$1 billion in new common stock this fall to rebuild capital has left investors braced for a possible avalanche of stock offerings by banks.

The consensus in the investment community is that other big banks, seeking to rebuild their capital as well, will soon follow Citicorp's lead. That view pushed down banking share prices on Wednesday, and Citicorp's shares fell \$2.50, to \$63.125.

Investors have two worries — weak bank earnings, which have been hurt by the debt crisis, and the fact that the market for new bank stock is finite.

"A billion dollars of equity has to be absorbed into the marketplace," said George M. Salem, the senior bank researcher at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "It's an overhang that casts a cloud over Citicorp's stock and over the entire group. The 'who's next?' syndrome is clearly with us now."

In this sense, the analyst said, the move by Citicorp, the largest U.S. bank holding company, may have been part of a carefully constructed plan to establish itself as a well-capitalized bank and to leave its rivals short of capital.

Citicorp Issue Expected to Spur Bank Offerings

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"Clearly Citicorp wanted to be first," said Carole Berger, the bank stock analyst at C.J. Lawrence & Co. "The market will only absorb so many \$1 billion offerings. It was a pre-emptive move."

Once investors' appetites are satiated, the analyst said, many banks may find themselves struggling to sell their shares, unable to sell them at all, or selling them at such low prices that earnings will be greatly diluted. The \$1 billion offering would be the biggest ever by a U.S. commercial bank.

If bank stock prices continue to fall, the amount of shares sold to achieve a desired level of equity might be so great as to make the process unattractive, analysts noted. Then, too, they said, if the banks' goal is to increase their equity-to-assets ratio, the banks could sell fixed assets, such as buildings, at a gain.

Not all banks are in need of capital. Bankers Trust Co. and J.P. Morgan & Co., for instance, are considered to be among the best capitalized of the big-city banks. By comparison, Manufacturers Hanover, BankAmerica and Mellon Bank, its principal subsidiary, had resigned. He will be succeeded by Steven G. Elliott, formerly executive vice president and chief financial officer of First Commerce Corp. in New Orleans.

Replacing Stevens at Golf Digest will be Robert L. Maxon, 45, who has served as advertising director of Tennis magazine. Janet Robinson, 37, will take over that position at Tennis.

Mellon Bank Corp. of Pittsburgh, which is reeling from its top management after recent losses, said that James D. Roy, a senior vice president at Mellon Bank, its principal subsidiary, had resigned. He will be succeeded by Steven G. Elliott, formerly executive vice president and chief financial officer of First Commerce Corp. in New Orleans.

standards. Its decision in May to set aside \$3 billion for loan losses forced other banks to follow suit.

"We are considering all alternatives, including going to the equity markets," said Peter Tobin, chief financial officer at Manufacturers. A BankAmerica spokesman said, "There is nothing compelling us to act in haste."

Manpower says bid too low
WASHINGTON — Manpower Inc., which recommended that its shareholders reject a \$75 a share tender offer for Manpower common stock by Blue Arrow PLC, said Thursday the bid failed to reflect Manpower's past and predicted growth.

Meanwhile, in Zurich, Adia SA, the Swiss employment group, confirmed market rumors that it was holding talks with Manpower Inc. over a possible merger or takeover.

A Manpower official, who declined to be identified, confirmed that talks were continuing.

"We certainly could be interested, but it depends on many things," he said. Manpower said its board and

management consider Blue Arrow's bid too low, in part because "the offer fails to reflect adequately the historical and anticipated growth in the company and the company's position as world market leader in temporary services."

In Washington, the brokerage Bear Stearns & Co. said that it had acquired 818,000 shares of Manpower common stock, equal to about 5 percent of the company's common stock outstanding.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Bear Stearns said that it made net purchases of 294,998 Manpower common shares between June 19 and Aug. 12 at \$46.50 to \$79.25 a share.

Bear Stearns said the shares were acquired in the ordinary course of its business.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

2 Procter & Gamble Veterans Split Top Consumer Ad Job

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
When Procter & Gamble Co. looked around to replace Robert V. Goldstein, who had been in charge of all of its consumer advertising, it decided to split those duties between two men who had been with the company all of their professional lives. Mr. Goldstein died in an rafting accident this month.

L. Ross Love, who was assigned the job of general advertising manager, previously held the position of associate manager of the general advertising department. Mr. Love, 41, joined the giant consumer products company in 1968 as a brand manager for the company's Cascade dishwashing detergent.

Robert L. Whelton, 48, formerly an associate manager in the company's general advertising department, was named manager of general marketing services. He previously was a division manager for a year, with responsibility over daytime television and cable operations. Mr. Whelton joined Procter & Gamble 27 years ago as a brand assistant for the company's Liquid Prell shampoo.

BankAmerica Corp. will not lose Ronald E. Rhody, who has served as senior vice president and director of corporate communications and external affairs. Mr. Rhody had said he would leave to start a public relations firm.

The Texas Savings and Loan Department's commissioner, L. Linton Bowman 3d, has disclosed plans to resign at the end of the year. No reason was given. The state's savings and loan industry has come under federal scrutiny amid allegations of fraud at more than 20 institutions. The head of the regulatory agency since January 1983, Mr. Bowman recently drew criticism when it was learned that he had held stock in a state-chartered savings and loan in Texas while serving as commissioner.

Nomura Research Institute has appointed Toyomitsu Tamao as general manager in London. Mr.

Tamao, 49, was formerly head of the investment research division in Tokyo, NRI's largest division.

MTV Networks Inc. said that Thomas E. Freston, president of its entertainment division, had been named president and chief executive of the company. MTV, a Viacom International Inc. subsidiary that owns and operates four cable television networks, has not had a chief executive for nearly a year.

Mr. Freston and Robert A. Rogant, president of MTV Networks' operations unit, had been vying for the top spot since September, when

Robert W. Pittman left his posts as chairman and chief executive to form his own company.

The New York Times Co.'s magazine group has named Win Stevens, 46, to be vice president and advertising director at Family Circle. He had been advertising director at Golf Digest. In addition, Susan Baron, 38, a vice president at Family Circle, will become national advertising manager of the women's service magazine.

Replacing Stevens at Golf Digest will be Robert L. Maxon, 45, who

Chase Names Boyle to Head Its Global Bank

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Thursday it had named Richard Boyle as vice chairman and as head of its Global Bank, which oversees corporate, investment and international banking, and trading and securities businesses.

Mr. Boyle replaces Anthony Terracciano, who left Chase in June to become president of Mellon Bank Corp. in Pittsburgh. Mr. Boyle previously was in charge of Chase's domestic banking group dealings with large U.S. customers.

Chase, the third-largest U.S. bank holding company, also said it had launched a new service products sector that will include cash management, electronic banking, and the pension and trust businesses.

Chase reported a \$1.4 billion second-quarter loss after setting aside \$1.6 billion for losses on troubled loans to developing countries. For the first half, it had a consolidated net loss of \$1.3 billion.

Booming Technologies Now Replace Standard Lending Functions

Consider days when the new highs include such stocks as Digital Equipment, Hewlett Packard, IBM and Motorola; and think back only to last fall when these were on the discord heap because of misplaced analytical anxiety. A revolution is occurring that conventional thinkers have overlooked completely—the emergence of technological systems so cost-efficient that they solve corporate problems which used to be the domain of the big lenders. Five years ago it was costing International Harvester \$200 million annually in bank interest to finance a \$1 billion in parts inventories. As new owner Tenneco works to redress agricultural imbalances, watch the day arrive when big manufacturers produce parts co-ordinated with systems operating as smoothly as word processors—parts warehouses being replaced by disk files. Indigo has been calling prices up for high-tech groupings and bonds in expectation of a shrinkage of high-yielding outlets for fixed-interest money even at the government level. Weekly reports and price-action projections are available on a complimentary basis. Simply phone, telex or use the coupon.

Indigo INVESTMENT, S.A.
INDIGO INVESTMENT, S.A.
Avenida Palencia de Madrid, 43,
28020 Torrelavega, (Madrid) Spain.
Telephone 34 52 389600 - Telex 794223.
Consider: Tell me more about your research findings and projections in the T bond and technology markets—and keep me on your complimentary list for future weekly growth studies.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
PHONE _____
(please) _____

Canada Development Corporation
has sold its 25.2% interest in
CDC Life Sciences Inc.
to
The Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec
and
Institut Merieux
We acted as financial advisor to Canada Development Corporation.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York London Hong Kong
Tokyo Toronto Zurich
August 19, 1987

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY (CDR's)
The undersigned announces that as from 17th August 1987 one new CDR American Express Company, each repr. 5 shares cum cp.no. 39 and talon will be gratuitously available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam against delivery of one old CDR American Express Company and talon, each repr. 5 shares.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.
MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD. (CDR's)
The undersigned announces that the annual report 1987 of Makita Electric Works, Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.
MITSUI & CO., LTD. (CDR's)
The undersigned announces that the annual report 1987 for the year ended March 31, 1987 of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.
NEC CORPORATION (CDR's)
The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1987 of NEC CORPORATION will be available in Amsterdam at:
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.
SEKISUI HOUSE, LTD. (CDR's)
The undersigned announces that as from 24th August 1987 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp.no. 47 (accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CDR's Sekisui House, Ltd.) will be payable with Dfls. 4,48 net per CDR, repr. 50 shares and with Dfls. 89,66 net per CDR, repr. 1,000 shares, (div. per record date 31.1.1987, gross Yen 7.5 p.u.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 56.25 = Dfls. 0.79 per CDR, repr. 50 shares, Yen 1,125 = Dfls. 15.80 per CDR, repr. 1,000 shares. Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese tax = Yen 75 = Dfls. 1.05 per CDR, repr. 50 shares, Yen 1,500 = Dfls. 21 = Dfls. 21 per CDR, repr. 1,000 shares, will be deducted. After 01.08.1987 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanese tax. Dfls. 4,22; Dfls. 84,40 net per CDR repr. 50 and 1000 shares, each in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 14th August 1987.

Thursday's MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High/Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMEX, AMF, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 20th Aug. 1987

Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (1) - daily; (2) - weekly; (3) - bi-monthly; (4) - quarterly; (5) - irregularly.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for International Income Fund, International Growth Fund, etc.

Floating-Rate Notes

Aug. 20

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and rate. Includes sections for Dollars, Pounds Sterling, and Deutsche Marks.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 013595F for further information.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for issuer, name, and price.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for issuer, name, and price.

ECU

Table listing ECU with columns for issuer, name, and price.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rebounds Ahead of U.S. Data

NEW YORK — The dollar staged a modest rebound Thursday in New York after declining in the Far East and Europe, as market participants bought the currency ahead of two key U.S. economic reports.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Rate, and Change. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, and British pound.

The British pound also slipped to \$1.6155 from \$1.6225. One trader said that the initial dollar selling was less aggressive Thursday than earlier this week.

1.8320 DM on Wednesday, to 144.70 yen, after 144.17 and to 6,1310 French francs from 6,1247. However, it was unchanged at 1.5195 Swiss francs.

U.S. M-1 Falls \$2.5 Billion

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$2.5 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$749.2 billion in the week ended August 10, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8275 DM, down from 1.8417 at Wednesday's close, but largely held its ground against the yen, falling to just 144.30 from 145.05. The dollar also ended lower against the British pound, closing at \$1.6215 after \$1.6155 Wednesday.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8363 DM, down from 1.8459 DM Wednesday, and in Paris at 6,130 French francs, down from 6,177. It closed in Zurich at 1.5200 Swiss francs, down from 1.5260. (UPI, Reuters)

2 U.S. Oil Firms Cut Prices to \$19.50 a Barrel

NEW YORK — Phillips Petroleum Corp. and Cigo Petroleum Corp. cut posted prices for crude oil by 50 cents Thursday, bringing the price of the U.S. benchmark grade to \$19.50 a barrel.

These were the first companies in recent weeks to announce price cuts for West Texas Intermediate to below the current industry level of \$20. Oil prices continued meanwhile to weaken in world markets amid worry that supply and production were outstripping demand.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, contracts for September delivery of West Texas Intermediate fell 21 cents to \$19.42 a barrel. (Reuters, UPI)

WINDSURFING: Sales Slacken, Europeans Set Course for U.S. Market

(Continued from first finance page) three other leading European companies: S.R. Industries-Tiga, based in Boulogne, a Paris suburb; Mistral AG, based in Bessersdorf, Switzerland, and Fanatic, based in Seiters, West Germany.

Bic Sport is a subsidiary of Bic SA, the giant pen and cigarette lighter company; Mistral belongs to Adia SA, a Swiss temporary employment concern, and Fanatic is a subsidiary of Scuffs Works, a German chemical company.

"There is a fantastic price war going on in the United States," said Patrick Dussosoy, chairman of Tiga, which was barred from selling sailboards in the United States during 1986. In a high-stakes lawsuit over patent infringement, Windsurfing International won a court injunction prohibiting Bic and Tiga from selling their boards in the United States.

This, said Mr. Gabriel, the editor, helps explain why sailboard sales in West Germany exploded from 25,000 in 1978 to 100,000 in 1983. The peak year for United States sales was 1983 with 73,000. "It skyrocketed to where it be-



could go faster than the American boards. They also developed a retractable keel or centerboard, which allowed windsurfers to go faster. The European boards could rocket along at up to 30 miles (50 kilometers) an hour in 50 mile-an-hour winds, while the older American boards often had trouble handling winds over 12 miles an hour.

Many industry executives and analysts say the Americans were caught napping, and argue especially that Windsurfing International had little incentive to stay competitive because it held the original patent.

According to Sailboard News, Windsurfing International's share of the American market has tumbled to 7 percent from 30 percent in 1982. Mr. Schweitzer of Windsurfing International rejects this criticism. He said European producers were able to progress so fast because Europeans embraced the sport much more readily, thus supporting greater research and development efforts. Mr. Schweitzer added that many of the Europeans' best ideas were borrowed from California, and noted that the strong dollar greatly helped them in the American market.

A craftsman at work on a sailboard. The New York Times

MANILA: Foes of Debt Repayment Pact Link Issue to Fraud Under Marcos

(Continued from first finance page) over what decision is made," Mr. Ongpin said in an interview. "Giving how much of this money was wasted, it's not easy to rise above the emotional side of the issue."

Opponents of the new debt repayment terms advocate increased "self-reliance" and more distant relations with international creditors. Such views have found widespread popularity among Filipinos, including prominent business executives. Demands for the resignation of Mr. Fernandez and the country's financial negotiators are frequent. To assuage her critics, Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly emphasized that her "options remain open."

The legislature's assertiveness is viewed chiefly as posing by most political analysts. But it is also seen as a measure of the nation's frustration over its failure to meet recent economic growth targets and as an effort by the Congress to avoid the difficult and politically sensitive issues of economic reform.

The remainder of the package consists of reduced interest payments on \$925 million in funds lent two years ago and \$2.96 billion in trade credits that are to be extended over the next four years.

The Aquino administration views the new payment schedule, which will still absorb almost one-third of export income, as key to the economy's emergence from several years of depression prior to Mr. Marcos' fall from power in February 1986.

Public resentment over foreign debt obligations began to emerge several months ago when it became clear that the rescheduling terms being offered to the Philippines were less generous than those recently extended to Mexico. Mrs. Aquino, addressing the first session of the new Congress last month, sharply criticized the nation's creditor banks.

She was reacting to the insistence of a group of creditor banks, led by Barclays Bank International, that the government assume obligations of \$56 million from a private company as a condition of the agreement.

Bowing to congressional pressure, Mrs. Aquino suspended the agreement on that loan last week. Her action raised the question of whether all of the accord's conditions will be met by a mid-November deadline.

Based on central bank documents, the Congress is now preparing to review all of the foreign loans extended to the Philippines during the Marcos era. The aim is to single out credits involving imprudence on the part of banks — particularly those based on government guarantees, rather than assessments of a project's viability.

"Bic is trying to buy its way into the market and as is the case with all its products, it wants to make itself No. 1 or 2 regardless of red ink," said Mr. Schweitzer.

Mr. Grant admitted that Bic's U.S. board sales would not make a profit this year, but added that he hoped the momentum gained this year will enable the operation to break even next year.

Sales of sailboards climbed from 30,000 worldwide in 1976 to 400,000 in 1982 before sliding to 325,000 last year, according to Sailboard News, the industry trade journal.

still growing by 10 percent to 15 percent a year.

There are many reasons why the sport blossomed in Europe before California. There are a lot more options for recreation," said Mark A. Gabriel, editor of Sailboard News. "In the United States it's not hard to own a boat, but in Europe owning a boat is limited to the very wealthy. The sailboard is the poor man's yacht."

Industry officials say another reason windsurfing caught on so dramatically in the Old World is California's fascination for all things European. In addition, the Europeans who windsurfed were highly visible in Europe's highly concentrated recreation areas, whether on Lake Garda in Italy or in Saint-Tropez in France.

France has 2.5 million wind-

came in some places the second most popular participation sport after soccer," said Paul Julien of O'Brien International, the leading American sailboard manufacturer. "All that happened in five years or so, and when things finally started to slow down, the European companies started to look for new markets and that meant the United States."

O'Brien, based in Redmond, Washington, is a subsidiary of Coleman Corp., the Kansas-based camping equipment company.

When the Europeans attacked the U.S. market about five years ago, their American competitors were thrown on the defensive. The Europeans used sophisticated chemical technologies to develop lighter, and stiffer boards that

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADC, ADI, ADK, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AET, AET, AET, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AET, AET, AET, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AET, AET, AET, etc.

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Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AET, AET, AET, etc.

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Table U: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AET, AET, AET, etc.

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the afternoon prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

Table V: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AET, AET, AET, etc.

SPORTS

A Broken Dream For U.S. Fighter

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service
INDIANAPOLIS — Was Riddick Bove suffering from a broken hand, or just a broken heart?



Alfredo Griffin of the A's is tagged out at the plate by the Blue Jays' catcher, Ernie Whit.

Tigers Take Lead in AL East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Manager Sparky Anderson still bristles when he's reminded that his Detroit Tigers were picked for fifth place this season.

1949. Dom's brother, Joe, set the major-league record with a 56-game streak for the New York Yankees in 1941.
Yankees 8, Mariners 0: In Seattle, Mike Pagliaro drove in the winning run for the second consecutive night and Charles Hudson

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes 'Wednesday's Major League Line Scores'.

Transition

WASHINGTON — The National Football League will "reluctantly" hold a supplemental draft on Aug. 28 for Chris Carter, the Ohio State all-America wide receiver, and Charles Gladman, the Pittsburgh running back, who lost their college eligibility for improper dealings with agents.

NFL Will Hold Supplemental Draft

WASHINGTON — The National Football League will "reluctantly" hold a supplemental draft on Aug. 28 for Chris Carter, the Ohio State all-America wide receiver, and Charles Gladman, the Pittsburgh running back, who lost their college eligibility for improper dealings with agents.

Pan Am Games

Table showing medal counts for various countries at the Pan Am Games. Columns include Country, Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Total.

City Approves Stadium Loan For Raiders

IRVINDALE, California — The Irwindale City Council approved a \$115 million loan to the Los Angeles Raiders as part of an agreement that would move the team to the small industrial center in the eastern San Gabriel Valley.

A Watershed in the Sport of Racing

SCHUPLERVILLE, New York — Brown and gray thoroughbreds, speckled with white, blue, purple and green, pace and preen before an afternoon race. A chorus of quacks fills the air as spectators line the course.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League. Columns include team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

European Soccer

Table showing soccer results from various European leagues. Columns include team names and scores.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Mandlikova Joins Tennis 500 Club
TORONTO (UPI) — Hana Mandlikova became the eighth player in women's tennis history to record 500 victories when she defeated Alycia Moulton, 6-0, 7-5, Wednesday in the second round of the Canadian Open Women's Tennis Championships.

DiMaggio's Streak: A Point of Pride

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Curious that public attention began to be fanned as Paul Molitor hit in his 32d and 33d consecutive ball games. Curious that his team, the Brewers, played in Cleveland those last two games, with appearances again Wednesday night and Thursday night in the same town.

Western Golf Open Delayed by Mud

OAK BROOK, Illinois (UPI) — The Western Open, originally scheduled to begin Thursday, was delayed a day after torrential rains produced flash flooding on Salt Creek and almost the entire golf course was under water.

Ashford Pulls Out of Race With Injury

ZURICH (AP) — Olympic gold medalist Evelyn Ashford walked to the finish line in a 100-meter dash qualifying heat at an international track meet Wednesday after a problem with her right hamstring caused her to slow up.

